PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,170—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1897.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th „
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th „
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th „
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th „
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th „
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER-MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 645

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DoBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 4th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,261	31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	14th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY — and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road
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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS!!

AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

—ELECTRO-PLATED— GOODS.

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SILVER and GOLD

—JEWELLERY—

WELL SELECTED PARCELS

Sent on approval to Outstation Customers.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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MARINE NUMBER, illustrated on every Page.	3	0
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FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT **XMAS** TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.

IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Rs. 2-8 per large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE of LIFE in INDIA,

HAS CONCLUSIVELY proved that the use of a TONIC and NOURISHING DRESSING is an absolute necessity to those who would retain or cultivate a GOOD HEAD OF HAIR.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the finest preparation for the purpose of forming a

LUXURIOUSLY REFRESHING APPLICATION,

a Restorer and Preserver for the Hair and an adequate cleanser for the Scalp.

ABSOLUTELY PURE and FREE FROM ANY MINERAL or OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENT WHATEVER.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO,, LD., BOMBAY.

IN KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

The Public are offered

BEVERAGES of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE EXCELLENCE.

Prepared under highly skilled ENGLISH Supervision from materials of the FINEST QUALITY, with ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER.

They are GUARANTEED free from any metallic contamination, and every bottle used is THOROUGHLY CLEANSED in Filtered Water BEFORE FILLING.

In BRILLIANCE, LIFE and FLAVOUR these drinks equal the FINEST IMPORTED BRANDS although sold at a mere tithe of their cost.

SODA, POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS	12 Annas per Dozen.
LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, LITHIA, and every other kind	1 Rupee per Dozen.

2 Dozens delivered free in Bombay.

6 Dozens packed free for Rail or Steamer.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
„ "P" „ Roadster, 32lbs.	„	410	„	456
„ "S" „ Roadster, 35lbs.	„	330	„	372
„ "O" „ Road Racer, 26lbs.	„	400	„	445
„ "R" „ Road Racer, 29lbs.	„	330	„	372
„ "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	„	410	„	456
„ "H" „ Roadster, 34lbs.	„	330	„	372
„ "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	„	200	„	220
„ "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	„	525	„	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

S.S. CALEDONIA { PASSENGERS ARRIVING

ARE invited to inspect our Stock of

HELMETS—SUN PROOF.

KHAKI REGULATION,	WHITE SHIKAR,	GREY FELT "DRESS,"
Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 10-8.	Rs. 18-8.

ASQUITH & LORD, { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HATTERS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

INDIAN XMAS CARDS B Series, 4 annas.

7—MY FIRST TIGER, and a beauty too !

8—LANDSCAPE, with a Snake Charmer.

9—THE PLEASURES OF THE CHASE. Ride on Elephant.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898.—58 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ENGINEER

WANTED at the Government Boot and Army Equipment Factory, Cawnpore, a thoroughly qualified ENGINEER, must understand Electric Light Plant. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS

AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at a FARE and a HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway from TUESDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1897 to FRIDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1897 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including FRIDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1898.

2. Through Return Tickets (First and Second Class only) at a fare and a half, between these dates, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holder of a Holiday Ticket from Bombay to Agra can return via Cawnpore, or the holder of a Holiday Ticket for Cawnpore may return via Agra, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore, respectively, namely :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort and back	78 9	39 5
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore and back	78 9	39 5
Byculla to Agra Fort and back	78 5	39 4
Byculla to Cawnpore and back	78 5	39 4

4. Full particulars of the concession allowed over the E. I. B. N., O. and R., I. M., and B., B. and C. I. Rys. can be obtained at any of the stations of the G. I. P. Ry. or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Nineteenth November, 1897.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.

OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS

(Printed with any wording that may be desired.)

INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.

XMAS NUMBERS 1897,

RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.
GRAPHIC
ILLUSTRATED London News
LADIES' PICTORIAL
HOLLY LEAVES
GENTLEWOMAN
BLACK AND WHITE, with Coloured Plates.
QUEEN
TRUTH
SKETCH
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.

☞ Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

J. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ISHWARDASS PURMANANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

TULJALUXMI, Sister of the said deceased and wife of BHAIDAS MUTHOORADAS.........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of November in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 27th day of November, 1897.

TOOLJALUXMI,
In person.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

IN GREAT VARIETIES.

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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of teak and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, folding chairs, writing table, cloth and gown press, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, with a chesnut Arab horse, about 14-1 and a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 grey Arab pony, 13-3, 6 years, good trapper, has been hunted and packed, believed sound.
1 powerful bay Australian gelding, about 15 hands, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built almost new tonga, especially built to order.
1 C. B. chesnut pony 13-3, 5 years broken to saddle and harness, plays polo, very quiet.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 pm. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Post Office, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, of the latest design, glass and crockeryware, platedware, one first-rate rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, pictures, one mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, and marking board complete, by John Roberts, Singer's hand-sewing machine, fish bowl, one English safe, Cutchwork silver ware, dining table by Roberts, bird cage on stand, ship modern in case, &c., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

By order of the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Fort Custom House :—

A lot of arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuses, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protector, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D. B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, about 30 first class grey horses, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE SADDLES, WHIPS, CARRIAGE LAMPS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on account of the concerned, invoices of Gent's English-made saddles complete, spare bridles, girths, martingales, four-in-hand reins, carriage lamps, Hinks' and Ditmar's 2, 3 and 4 light hanging lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERS' GOODS AND MILL STORES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 69, Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of Manila and tarred ropes, pulley blocks, winches, chain blocks, weighing machine, screw-jacks, suction hose, grain mill, leather hose, chaff cutters, drilling machines, zinc sheets, galvanized netting, iron gauze wire, copper electric conductors, cotton and leather belting, scales, grindstones, canvas and red rubber hose, lenses, barometer, compass, emery, lead pipes, gas fittings, rubber sheets, crane oil, copying press, rubber valve, couplings, garden tools, weights, woollen mops, mule spindles, mill accessories safes, table, chairs, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lindon House, top floor, Apollo Bunder, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of Captain JAMES ROBERTSON, leaving the premises.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 mahogany semi-grand piano by Broadwood.
Teak and blackwood furniture such as table, chairs, teapoys, iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer, folding harmonium, &c.
3 dozens American folding chairs and 8 new clocks.
5 cases each 100 gross lead pencils.
On account of the concerned ex Bollionist—
R. J. B. and C. 7-8. 2 cases each 15 dozen Roller skins 24 by 21.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of the late A. McLAGGAN, Esq.
1 handsome landau with a powerful grey waler, and harness.
Also a glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 English-built victoria by Offord, London.
A few pneumatic tyred Gents' bicycles.
1 vis-a-vis with bay waler and harness complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD JAMBLEE STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1897 at 4-30 p.m., by order of C. A. Thurner, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Jadowjee Peraj, an insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagee Mr. Nensey Narronjee, all the right, title, and interest of the said Official Assignee and the said mortgagee in the following property :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments standing thereon, situate and being on the east side of old Jamblee Street, or otherwise called Bhundaree Street, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy two square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 737 and 1277, new No. 6456, old Survey Nos. 733 and 784, and new Survey No 2387, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 20 and now under Ward No. 1914 and 1987, and Street Nos. 1, 9, 50, and 61, and bounded on the east by the house of Joshi Khimjee Pragjee, on the west by the old Jambli Street, on the north by the 3rd Koliwada Street, and on the south by the house of Kurumsey Kunmul.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, Attorneys for the vendor, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, where the title deeds of the said property can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

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NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED our OFFICE from Bank Street
TO
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FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & CO., LD.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. C., will AGE, CLASS and MEASURE HORSES on SATURDAY, 4th December, at 3-30 P.M., at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi. Forms can be obtained from Messrs. Anderson and Co., Byculla, on payment only.

By Order.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

27th November, 1897.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the New Rules the COLLEGE COURSE COMMENCED on the 1st instant, but FRESH MEN will be ADMITTED up till 3rd January, 1898. A Copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application to the Undersigned.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

9th November, 1897.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,
THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS, (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............£577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold.	Silver.	Steel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK

At the

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

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on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	15,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,236
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	128
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£25	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	500	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	580
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	50	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	8 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	800	800	dvdRs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.[illegible]	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	800	300	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	560xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	549
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,050	dvdRs.40	995
David Mill	3,400	500	500	dvdRs.49	515
[illegible]halia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	480	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	800	800	dvd 25	365
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	610
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,200	500	600	25	725
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,560
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,190
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	400	500	20	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	235
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.7½	222½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	500	dvdRs.30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	135
Lord Reay Mill	445	1,000	1,000	20	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,550
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,572½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	345
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,780
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	870
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,195
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	940
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	300xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	1280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	800	800	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	545
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Vesishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	178
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs24	225
[illegible]	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+20	1,046
French	380	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	480	400	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	306	230	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	600	600	53	70
Mercantile	[illegible]	[illegible]	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	dvd Rs20	395
Munmar M	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	16	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	540xd
New Indian	4,500	125	125	dvd 16¼	156½xd
Prince of Wales	160	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	400	800	70	0	385
[illegible]	300	500	500	20	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,050	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	[illegible]	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
[illegible]	—	000	10	dvd Rs63	1,120

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	142
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,750
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	75	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	50
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	3pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,800	200	200	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvdRs10	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,250	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	[illegible]	50	—	[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	180	160	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	3,000	200	175	21	[illegible]
Kurrachee Landing	800	380	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	180
[illegible] Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
[illegible] Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	[illegible]xd
[illegible] & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,500	150	100	120	154
[illegible] Co.	3,000	25	25	dvdRs1	27 2-4

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-6
[illegible] Leaf	"	25-2
[illegible], bar Gold, old	"	25-6
Do. do. new	"	25-1
Australian, bar Gold	"	25-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-1
Sovereigns	"	15-12
Do. Dragons	"	15-12
Bar Silver 17	"	79-4
Do. 17½	"	78-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 6-40m., 8-20a. Low water, 0-9m., 1-25a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 19th instant, due to arrive, daylight.

Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Bazaar in aid of Wesleyan Church, Town Hall 4 p.m.

Music at the Wesleyan Bazaar, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Satrunjee and Savitri entered the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ogiagia entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Rufford Hall left it the same day.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, and Diego Soarez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

A NOVELTY.—Messrs. Phillips and Co. have sent us one of their "Oracle Butterflies," a novelty they have introduced for the Xmas Season, which is certain to interest and amuse young people.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The mortality of Lower Damaun for the month of November was 15, whereof 7 were Mahomedans, 11 died from fever, 3 from consumption, and one suicide. The health of the city is good.

PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—Ahmed Moosa, a Halai Memon lad, aged four years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house in Kolsa Mohalla, was, on Wednesday afternoon, playing with lucifer matches, when his clothes accidentally caught fire and he was severely burnt about the stomach.

AN IRANEE SHOPKEEPER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANTS.—Jamshed Merwan, a shopkeeper of Hornby Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 600 in cash and two silver chains, of the value of Rs. 30, from his cupboard, early on Wednesday morning. A couple of servants who have absconded are suspected of the theft, and active search is being made for them.

MUSIC AT THE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.—The String Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa
Fantasia	Blue Monday	Kling
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Ivan Caryll
Valse	Casino-Tanze	Gung'l
Potpourri	Recollections of London	Godfrey
Serenade	La Paloma	Balfour

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED BRIBERY TO A GOVERNMENT CLERK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hukamchand Bhuttaji, a Marwadi, was charged with offering a bribe of four annas to Viswashrao Gunpatrao, a clerk in the Small Causes Court. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Fardunji Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The statement of the prosecution was that accused went to the clerk, and offering him a four-anna piece told him to prepare a summons quickly. When complainant refused to accept it the accused persisted in giving the money, and finally left the office, leaving the coin on the complainant's desk. After evidence was recorded, his Worship framed the charge against the accused. The decision will be given to-day.

EX-COMMUNICATION AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parel Road, touching the death of Parvatee, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years, wife of Mahadeo Luximon, a mill labourer, residing at Parel. About four months ago deceased left her husband's house without saying where she was going. About four or five days after she returned, and when questioned by her husband about her absence, replied she had gone to see some of her friends, and she was allowed to live in the house. The matter coming to the knowledge of the caste, a caste-meeting was held and both the deceased and her husband were ex-communicated. Since then the husband seems to have behaved somewhat cruelly towards her. On Saturday night, they partook of their meal and went to sleep as usual. On the following morning she was found missing from the room, and although a search was made, she was not found until Wednesday afternoon, when her body was seen floating on the surface of the water in a well near the chawl. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was decomposed. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SCOTCH MASONS AND ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—At the annual meeting, held on Tuesday, at Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry celebrated the St. Andrew's festival as usual. The Lodge rooms were decorated with palm leaves, evergreens, and festoons of flowers, and presented a gay appearance. About 7 p.m., nearly a hundred members and visitors assembled in the reception-room on the ground-floor of the building. Shortly afterwards they attended the Lodge upstairs, where Mr. J. W. Smith, Past Grand Master, who was to preside in the absence of Lord Sandhurst, the Grand Master, was received with honours due to his high position. Mr. I. M. Shields, the Deputy District Grand Master, who was invited with his Grand Officers to be present on the occasion, was also admitted with all the honours due to his high rank. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through, the Past Grand Master invested the principal office-bearers of the Lodge as selected by the Grand Master, Lord Sandhurst, with badges of their respective offices Messrs. P. N. Wadia, J. W. Hepworth, and Hormujee Muncherji Chichgar were invested with the badges of the Grand Master Depute, Substitute Grand Master, and Honorary Substitute Grand Master, respectively, Mr. Chichgar being especially thanked by the Past Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Master, for the services he had rendered to the Grand Lodge by tendering it legal advice whenever required. The junior officers having been also invested with the badge of their respective offices, and some routine work of the Grand Lodge having been transacted, Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, Honorary Secretary to the Masonic Joint Hall Committee, announced, amidst applause, Rs. 1,000 subscribed by Mr. Maneckjee C. Petit, Rs. 1,000 by Messrs. Sorabjee and Cowasjee Dubash, Rs. 100 by Lodge St. David in the East, Calcutta, and Rs. 400 odd by Lodge Salem, Ahmedabad, to the funds of the new Masonic Hall now in course of construction near the Esplanade. The Grand Lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, where about seventy covers were laid. At the close of the banquet, the usual constitutional and other toasts were drunk with due honours, after which the meeting dispersed.

PROMPT INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

IN these days, writes a correspondent, when more criticism than praise is apt to be given to our banking, insurance, and other public institutions, you will be glad to give publicity to a recent case which has come to my notice and which reflects credit on the company in question. The Oriental Life Assurance Company recently received intimation of the death of an assured in an up-country station. Information was given that the deceased's widow and two children were anxious to sail for England within five days. Although the necessary papers in proof of death and title had to be filled up, submitted, and passed, yet by creditable promptness the money was paid over to the widow within five days from the death. Promptitude of the kind is worthy of commendation.

AT Coimbatore on Thursday the pretty little church was the scene of a wedding between Miss Durham, daughter of the Rev. R. H. Durham, D.D., Chaplain of Coimbatore, and Lieutenant F. A. Wyllie, 2nd Welsh Regiment, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Durham. The bride looked very pretty in a dress of thick white corded silk and tulle veil caught with sprays of orange blossom. She was conducted up the church by Captain Kirkpatrick, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, who gave her away. The bridesmaid, Miss Ap Rhys Pryce, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Pryce, 9th M. I., looked charming in a dress of white fancy muslin trimmed with pink ribbons under embroidery, and a large white hat trimmed with pink silk and chiffon. She wore a gold brooch with the initials of the bride and bridegroom. This and a lovely bouquet were the gifts of the bridegroom. The uniforms of Mr. Duxbury, the best-man, the bridegroom and Captain Kirkpatrick, brightened up the scene, and, altogether, one could not wish for a prettier wedding. After the ceremony, all adjourned to the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Durham, where they were entertained, and several photographs of the wedding party were taken. Soon after this, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie started for Bangalore amid showers of rice and the hearty good wishes of every one present. The bride's travelling dress was of pale blue flowered alpaca, trimmed with white lace and ribbons and hat of white chiffon and lace with marguerites. The church was beautifully decorated.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CONCEALMENT OF A PLAGUE CASE AT KALYAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. DAWOOD WALAD IBRAHIM.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, first-class magistrate at Kalyan, who, on the 16th October last, convicted the accused of concealing a plague case and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for one month. Mr. Ratanjee R. Desai appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The magistrate, in his finding, said the accused's contention was that, as for the sickness, he understood it to be sickness due to bad habits, from which his son had been suffering for some time, and secondly, that, on account of the ailment, he had turned his son out of his house, and had no further connection with him. It appeared from the evidence of two witnesses cited by the accused, one of whom was Mr. Mirsingo, a Municipal Commissioner, that some months ago the accused did turn his son out of his house for the reason given by the accused. The facts about which there was no question were these. The accused's son was admitted into the Kalyan plague hospital, suffering from plague, and was discharged cured; he was for a short time concealed in a Mhar's house at a hamlet near Kalyan; and he went to Thana, and the accused knew that he had gone to Thana, since he gave information to that effect, and on being ordered by the Assistant Collector, he produced his son from Thana. There was, Mr. Shepherd said, no question in the mind of the court that the accused had committed the offence of not giving information of sickness likely to be due to plague, and from the knowledge he displayed of his son's movements, it was *prima facie* probable that he assisted in the undoubted concealment of his son. The fact that he had turned him out of his house would not prevent this knowledge. As for the evidence that the accused assisted in concealing his son, the witness Mai Kom Sasma said that accused came with his son to her house. Abdul Kadir, a Municipal Commissioner, deposed to hearing accused say that he was going to take his son there, and Balu Mhar, of the hamlet in question, said that he heard that accused had brought his son though he did not see him. The witness Ahmed Khan said he saw accused taking a sick person in a dhooly, and accused told him not to mention the fact. The magistrate was convinced that the accused assisted in the concealment of his son. He found him guilty and sentenced him as mentioned above.

It was contended for the accused that the facts of the case did not disclose any offence either under the Indian Penal Code or under the Epidemic Diseases Act 3 of 1897, and the rules framed thereunder. There were no materials in the judgment to support the conviction. As the accused's son was living in Thana at his father-in-law's for several months past, it was no duty of his to give any information; but even then, according to the magistrate's own finding, he had given all information that he had about his son. There was no order which he could be said to have disobeyed. There was no sanction to prosecute, as required by section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Having regard to the old age of the accused, the sentence was too severe.

Their lordships, considering the old age of the prisoner, sixty years, altered the sentence to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

A DACOIT SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAGOO BAPU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in October last, found him guilty of dacoity and sentenced him to seven years' transportation. The accused was charged with having, on the 3rd January last, conjointly with more than four other persons, committed dacoity at Akalkhop. Thirteen persons had already, for participation in the same dacoity, been sentenced to long terms of transportation by the assistant Sessions Judge. On appeal these sentences were confirmed by Mr. Kincaid. The present accused's wife was convicted by the same court for retaining stolen property which she produced from the accused's house. That property had now been identified by the complainant as part of the Rs. 15,000 looted on the 3rd January. The accused had been identified by two witnesses. He appeared to have taken an active part in the offence, and was seen carrying away bundles of the complainant's property. The accused admitted that directly after the dacoity he absconded from his village. The Sessions Judge found him guilty and sentenced him to undergo seven years' transportation.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the appeal of the accused.

LIABILITY FOR BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY DR. GILLESPIE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

DR. J. W. D. GILLESPIE VS. SOOLEMAN HAJI OOMER.

MR. PHILLIP GODINHO, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasji Setna.

The plaintiff, who is the house surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, claimed to recover from the defendant, who is a Mahomedan merchant, Rs. 900, injuries caused to his person and to his bicycle, valued at Rs. 250, in consequence of the alleged rash and negligent driving of the defendant's coachman, Yacoob Adam, on the Parel Road, on the 1st October last.

Mr. Cowasji Sethna, on behalf of the defendant, denied negligence on the part of the coachman, but pleaded contributary negligence and disputed damages as to the plaintiff's person and bicycle.

The plaintiff stated that, on the evening of the 1st October last, he was riding his bicycle from the hospital towards Pydhownie, when he noticed a private carriage coming on his tract from the opposite direction. The witness was on the centre of the road, between the two sets of tram lines and was running parallel to the tram right down the line. The private carriage belonged to the defendant, and it was driven by a single horse. There was a hack victoria in front of the defendant's carriage. It was being driven between the tram lines and the footpath on the proper side of the road. The witness put up his hand to make signs to the defendant's coachman to move back behind the hack victoria and rang his bell and shook his head, but the driver took no notice and drove ahead. The witness was alongside and in the rear of the tram car. The defendant's coachman wanted to pass the hack victoria and to get in front of it. The coachman was driving at a moderate rate—witness would not say very fast, but faster than the hack victoria. There must have been about ten or fifteen paces between the horse of the tram car and the horse of the defendant's victoria, when the latter swerved from its tract. There was every chance of the defendant's victoria colliding with the tram car, as he was very close to it, but the driver of the car put on the brake. In the meantime the defendant's carriage turned against the bicycle and knocked the plaintiff down against the tram car. The witness was from a moment stunned. He found himself with his body below the footboard of the tram car, and his legs across the wheels of the defendant's carriage. The tram car had pulled up and the defendant's carriage had also stopped. Witness did not think defendant's carriage touched him, but it touched his bicycle and damaged it altogether beyond repair. On being extricated from his precarious position by passengers from the tram car, the plaintiff discovered that he had sustained some injuries to his person, chiefly to one rib on the left side, which was severely bruised. He suffered much inconvenience from it for several days and was unable to carry on his duties with the same amount of facility and comfort as usual. He was not, however, actually debarred from work. He had to do his duty as there was no substitute. He was unable to attend to his calls during the time he was suffering from severe pains and could not go about. He was in that condition for five or six days. When the witness was picked up, he got into his dog-cart, which was following with his children. He reported the matter to the police at the Girgaum Police Station. Witness then attended to his own injuries. When he found that the pain in the rib did not lessen, but increased, he was examined by Dr. Hatch. As a matter of fact, witness still felt the pain whenever he turned on that side. It also interfered with his sleep at night when he turned on that side. Witness had several other bruises on the thighs and right arm. He had claimed Rs. 650 on a rough calculation of the extent of injuries he had sustained and the general inconvenience and shock to the nervous system. It was doubtful whether there was any permanent injury to the rib. He might suffer from a diseased bone. There was a great probability of the injury being permanent. The bicycle was Claremont, and was valued at Rs. 250. The coachman who drove the defendant's carriage was charged by the police before Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving, and was fined Rs. 50 or to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. The defendant and another man were in the carriage at the time of the collision.

The plaintiff was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Sethna, and after the evidence of other witnesses had been recorded the case was adjourned.

"MY good man," said the severe lady, "have you ever stopped to think how much money is wasted each year in tobacco and rum?" "No ma'am, haven't," answered the object. "It's taking up all my time just now to figger out how many families could be supported on the price of the extra material ladies put in their sleeves."

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN AT BYCULLA.

STABBED BY A PARAMOUR.

ABOUT a-quarter to 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, one Ismailkhan Bakerkhan, a Mahomedan, went to a policeman doing duty at the junction of Parel and Victoria Road and gave himself up, stating that he had murdered his kept-mistress, Masoombee, aged twenty-three years, on account of her having been unfaithful to him. The sepoy took the man in custody, and information was telephoned to Inspector Coxen and Superintendent Nolan of E Division, both of whom proceeded to the spot. A punch was assembled, and the murderer pointed out his room on the ground floor of a chawl, situated near the Byculla station, off the Parel Road. The door of the room, which was fastened by means of a chain on the outside, was opened by the man, and on the police and the punch entering the room, they found the woman lying dead on a mattress in a pool of blood with a deep incised wound on her throat and another on her left arm. The knife with which the deed was committed was pointed out by the accused from under a rezai on the left side of the body, about two feet and a-half away from the mattress. It was an iron sheathed knife, and was besmeared with fresh blood. From the inquiries instituted by Superintendent Nolan it appears that the accused is a resident of Miyakanpoora, in the District of Jownpore, North-West Provinces, whence he arrived in Bombay about two years ago and has since been putting up in the room of the chawl in which be committed the deed. He has been working as a labourer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops at Parel, and the deceased has been in his keeping for the past eight months and a-half. Recently he had been suspecting the woman of having formed an improper intimacy with another man, and this was the motive for the murder. He occasionally taxed the woman with the offence. She refuted the charge, and altercations seem to have taken place between the parties on some occasions. On Wednesday night, the both took their usual meal and went to sleep. About 1 o'clock on the following morning Ismailkhan awoke, and found Masoombee missing from the bed. He commenced searching for her about the room, and while he was doing so deceased opened the door and entered. He questioned her as to where she had been, and she replied that she had gone to the water-closet. The man angrily retorted that there was a water-closet in the room, and what necessity was there for her to go out. He refused to believe her. The woman, however, took these questions lightly, and slapped the man on the face. Ismailkhan flew into a rage. In a moment he caught hold of the woman, threw her down, and having gagged her by means of a *chamchee* (a small bag used for keeping pan-sopari), cut her throat by means of the knife kept in the room, inflicting a deep gash and severing the larynx. The woman seemed to have offered some resistance, but in doing so she sustained a wound on the left arm. She died on the spot. The murderer then opened the door of the room and surrendered himself to the police. On receiving the information, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, of the Criminal Investigation Department, proceeded to the spot, inspected the room, and made a searching inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Byculla, on view of the body of the deceased, and after the body was identified the inquiry was adjourned. The body was then removed to the morgue, where Dr. Sydney Smith held an autopsy on it.

Later on in the afternoon the accused was placed by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged with the offence of murder of his kept-mistress, Massoombee. The case was remanded.

PARSEE GATHERING AT KALYAN.

A CORRESPONDENT says:—An influential meeting of the members of the Parsee community of Kalyan was held in the fire-temple of that place, on the afternoon of Sunday last, for the purpose of doing honour to Khan Saheb Dr. R. R. Dadina, by presenting that gentleman with an address congratulating him on the distinction of Khan Saheb conferred upon him for his services in connection with the plague by the Government of India. Perhaps, it may be in the recollection of your readers that a few days ago, Mr. Barrow, I.C.S., the new Collector of Thana, in a public Durbar, held in the Municipal Hall at Kalyan, presented the learned doctor, on behalf of Government, with the sanad of Khan Saheb, and it was in this connection that the members of the Parsee community of Kalyan had assembled to present Dr. Dadina, placed in a casket, the address above mentioned. After the ceremony of Jashan, at which Dr. Dadina was present, was over, the gentlemen assembled adjourned to the hall of the fire-temple. Dastur Saheb Darashajee Rustomjee Sunjana, the high priest of the Parsees at Kalyan, was unanimously called to the chair. The learned dastur rose to address the meeting, and in a fluent speech, after eulogising the services of Dr. Dadina, read the address, which over, it was passed on to the doctor.

Mr. Balabhoy Framji followed with a few suitable words, winding up with the presentation of a costly tea service, in a case, as a special gift from his widowed mother. This over, Mr. Hormasji Maneckji, a member of the firm of Dossabhoy Hormasji Bhimdiwalla and Co., addressing Dr. Dadina in words of gratulation, presented him, on behalf of the firm, with a costly shawl.

Dr. Dadina rose and replied in suitable terms, and while expressing himself much gratified at the honour done him, and the general kindly feeling manifested towards him, assured them that they had in the kindness of their heart much overrated his humble services, and that whatever he had done was no more than, he felt sure, simply what his arduous duty required him to do, and that he felt greatly pleased if in the proper discharge of his duties he was so fortunate as to cause feelings of satisfaction among them. It may be added that the fire-temple was beautifully lighted for the occasion, and at thirty minutes past seven, they all adjourned to a splendid dinner, for which invitations had been previously issued by the Dastur Saheb, at which after the usual loyal toasts had been duly proposed and honoured, that of the guest of the evening was proposed by the learned host, to which Dr. Dadina returned in a few words a suitable reply. Dinner over, the Dastur Saheb garlanded Dr. Dadina and handed him a superb bouquet, after which he left the fire-temple, which was a signal for a general retirement of the guests invited.

Subjoined is a translation of the address:—Khan Saheb Dr. Ruttonji Rustomji Dadina, L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kalyan.

Respected Sir,—We the members of the Parsee community of Kalyan, beg to offer our sincerest congratulations to you on the distinction of Khan Saheb which the Government of India, in recognition of your long and valuable services in connection with the present plague, have been graciously pleased to confer upon you. We note with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction the fact that yours is the first instance of a Parsee officer located in Kalyan having been honoured with the title of Khan Saheb. During the period of seven years that you have been in this place, many a reform, sanitary and others, owes its origin to your initiation, to the zeal, firmness, and perseverance which you have brought to bear in its accomplishment. We beg leave both in this connection as well as that of the plague to acknowledge our most grateful thanks to you for the valuable advice and assistance which you have invariably, and as is your wont, so kindly and freely given us, even at the sacrifice of your precious time, to which we owe more than to anything else, not only our comparative immunity from the consequences of that fell disease, but also the superior advantages which we otherwise enjoy. We are equally grateful to an appreciative Government which, in their far-reaching discretion, has deemed it proper and befitting to bestow upon you a distinction so well justified by a life of long, faithful, and as deserving as valuable services performed by you; and to those superior officers who, being constantly in touch with you, were from personal experience in a position to recommend you for a due recognition of those services. We pray Heaven that you may be long spared to enjoy with all happiness the distinction so deservedly bestowed upon you;—to be a blessing to your family, and that these honours may be the prelude to still much higher ones in the near future. In conclusion, we beg of you to accept this address as a slight token of the sincere regard and the high estimation in which we hold you.

(Here follow the signatures of all the leading members of the Parsee community.)

FOREIGN COMPETITION is often declared to be the cause of much of the suffering in this country, and we are told that the number of foreigners in England make it very difficult for the Englishman to get a living. However this may be, it is certainly true that the presence of foreign matter in the blood endangers the health of the whole system. To purify the blood and to correct disorders of the liver and stomach, the only certain, safe, and agreeable medicine is Holloway's Pills. If you suffer from gout, rheumatism, or lumbago, scalds, burns, or similar evils, you must use with the least possible delay Holloway's Ointment. For over half-a-century these famous remedies have been the faithful friend of man.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin! Fothergill's Madenal is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 30th November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th, 5 feet 10 inches against 6 feet 1 inch same date last year. Rabi sowings in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder good. Prices of food-grains steady. Locusts in Kohistan Taluka causing damage.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvests continue. Rabi standing crops flourishing. Wheat sowing continues. Prices high and steady.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Locusts injured crops in two talukas. Rabi crops, in good condition. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting progressing. Rabi sowings advanced. Begari and Mirwah still flowing. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari risen by 2 chataks, of wheat by 3 chataks; of rice fallen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of Kharif crops almost finished and threshing in one taluka. Locusts in Dipla and Sanghar damaged kharif crops. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 27th November 1897).—Harvesting of rice in progress. Rabi sowing completed in some talukas and in progress in some talukas. Other standing corps in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary: jowari 14 seers, bajri 13 seers 3 tolas, wheat 6 seers 12 tolas, and rice second sort 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample. Price of maize has risen in Godhra from 20 to 19 seers per rupee, that of Bajri in Halol from 12 to 11½ seers.

Kaira.—(For week ending 29th November 1897).—Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of gram and wheat continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 12 seers, wheat 8 seers and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Transplantation of tobacco in progress in some places. Standing crops in good condition. Wheat crop, which was damaged by locusts in Vagra Taluka, has regerminated. Prospects and probable outtern of corps good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari commenced in Chorasi Taluka. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. There is a slight rise in the price of jowari, it being 7 seers 3 chataks current week against 7 seers 14 chataks last week, while the price of bajri and rice, 1st and 2nd sort, has fallen.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton in progress. Sowing of rabi almost completed. Standing crops in good condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops completed in the Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Kalvan, Satana and Peint talukas and in progress in Igatpuri, Chandvad, Dindori and Malegaon talukas. Threshing in progress in Nandgaon and Peint talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th, 1° cool on 26th and 29th, and 3° cool on 30th. Vapour in air defective on 24th and 25th, and normal from 26th to 30th. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Reaping of rice nearly finished. Threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Murbad, Kalyan, Bhiwndi and Bassein. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice, 2nd sort, per rupee: 12½ seers at Vada, 12 seers at Mokhada, 10½ seers at Thana and Bhiwndi, 10 seers at Umbargaon and Murbad, 9 seers at Mahim, 8¾ seers at Shahapur and Bassein, and 8½ seers at Dahanu.

Kolaba.—Reaping completed. Pulse crop sowing continues. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 49½ tolas per rupee. Fall in the price of rice by 1 seer 20 tolas, 52 tolas, 50 tolas and 1 seer at Nagothna, Panvel, Uran and Mangaon respectively. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing of summer crops in progress. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the district. Kharif crops have been harvested and they are good. Young rabi crops are good except jowari, which is blighted in parts of the district. Rain is wanted throughout the district for young rabi crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder is generally sufficient. The price of bajri has fallen slightly in Maval, Haveli and Indapur talukas and that of bajri and jowari in petha Dhond, Junnar and Khed talukas; in Purandhar and Bhimthadi there is a slight rise in the price of bajri and jowari; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Raping of bajri completed. Threshing in progress. Sowing of wheat and gram almost completed. Jowari crops affected by blight in parts of six talukas. More rain wanted. Grass abundant. Condition of cattle good. District average price of jowari 11 seers 57 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—No rain during week. Kharif corps are in good condition and their reaping is nearly completed. Rain wanted for the young jowari crops, as they are injured in some places owing to excessive cold. Green grass is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Madha and Karmala and rise in Sangola and Sholapur talukas. Price stationary in other taluks. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops good. Sowing of rabi and reaping of kharif crops completed. Weeding in progress. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri completed. Other standing kharif crops doing pretty well. Sowing of rabi crops still continues in some places. Early sown rabi crops withering for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Averga price of food-grains 12 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Reaping of early crops in progress. General prospects encouraging. Average price of jowari 14 seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artisans, labourers and cattle much improved. Fodder and water supply sufficient.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Sowing of rabi completed in places. Condition of standing crops and agricultural stock good. Price of jowari 14 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain during week 7 cents at Ankola and 17 cents at Kumta. Rice harvest continues. Sowing of second crop continues in coast talukas. Cattle healthy except in Siddapur and Ankola.

Rajkot.—Irrigation of wheat progressing. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 35 tolas, 10 seers 75 tolas, 12 seers 5 tolas and 8 seers 10 tolas, respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week, but prices gradually falling.

Wadwan.—Mornings cold. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Price of bajri 11½ and jowari 12 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Harvesting of rice in progress in Baroda and Navsari divisions. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Price of bajri 27, wheat 16, rice superior 12 and inferior 20 pounds per British rupee.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aaron, Clara
Abdul Aziz
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M Mrs
Baxter, Miss
Bellasis, H
Bellingham, Graham, Miss
Bodycot, F
Buksh, N
Callen, J Clayton
Cawasji Hormasji
Cotton, Powell
Cutler, D
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs

Denny, Mrs
Dracott, C H
Fiernsdorf, E I
Fosse, C F De La
Glover, L D
Grant, E
Hutchinson, S Sgt
Kerigan, F H
King, H
Langley, F
Lawton, Louis C G
Leonn, J
McDonald, G
Mohammad Hussein
Moses, James

Munsiff, J
Nesbitt, B, Mrs
Pringle, Andrew
Radmore, F
Richards, W E
Rohand, L, Monsieur
Roodow, James
Sastri, Y C (M A)
Scott, H H
Silberstein, E
Siva, Marco
Slane, Miss
Twarri, Ghotoe
Williams, H
Woodburn, Miss

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·976
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		63·4
Dew Point		65·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		69·2
General Directions of wind*	N, E, ENE, W, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	172

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

IN Rio de Janeiro, on Nov. 5, an attempt was made by a soldier to shoot President Moraes with a pistol. In disarming the would-be assassin, Colonel Moraes, the President's nephew, was wounded. General Bittencour, the Minister of War, was stabbed with a dagger and died soon afterwards.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·031	E	1	72·6	47·2	63	...	...	—0·19
Sirsa	30·020	SSE	3	83·3	43·2	52	...	..	—0·08
Delhi	30·044	WSW	2	76·7	47·5	63	...	...	—0·[illegible]
Agra	30·050	SW	4	82·0	53·9	69	...	...	—0·05
Cawnpore	30·052	Calm	1	80·7	46·5	75	..	..	
Allahabad	30·044	Calm	8	80·2	49·9	82	..	...	—0·17
Jhansi	30·044	SW	1	84·0	55·2	38	...	...	—0·12
Jacobabad	29·925	NE	8	87·5	52·5	70	...	...	—0·13
Karachi	29·944	ESE	5	86·9	59·9	80	...	..	—0·09
Jeypore	30·074	W	2	82·1	48·6	66	..	..	—0·24
Ajmere	30·089	Calm	1	81·9	44·8	71	...	...	—0·19
Deesa	30·003	ENE	6	89·2	50·6	57	...	...	—0·16
Ahmedabad	29·988	ENE	2	88·1	50·7	39	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·980	Calm	5	89·4	60·4	69	...	...	—0·02
Rajkot	29·998	Calm	2	85·9	53·0	56	...	...	—0·[illegible]
Ghadechi	29·961	NW	3	86·5	53·2	40	...	...	...
Veraval	29·942	NNE	8	85·1	60·9	53	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·032	E	4	82·3	45·9	34	...	...	—0·21
Indore	30·042	E	1	81·3	47·1	47	...	...	—0·47
Saugor	30·027	SSE	5	78·7	56·6	21	...	...	—0·45
Jubbulpore	30·055	SW	1	78·9	43·4	69	...	...	—0·30
Hoshangabad	30·063	NE	2	80·7	49·2	61	...	...	—0·02
Khandwa	30·060	Calm	1	86·2	47·1	52	...	...	—0·21
Raipur	30·048	Calm	1	80·7	46·4	82	...	...	—0·02
Nagpur	30·056	Calm	4	84·8	52·2	63	...	...	—0·[illegible]
Amraoti	30·056	E	3	84·6	54·9	61	...	0·07	—0·55
Akola	30·053	SE	3	85·0	52·1	40	...	...	—0·72
Surat	29·949	E	3	91·1	60·5	48	...	...	—0·17
Malegaon	30·040	W	3	87·9	50·5	43	...	...	—0·65
Bombay	29·946	E	7	83·9	70·0	32	...	...	—0·[illegible]
Poona	30·037	Calm	4	88·0	51·9	56	...	...	—1·[illegible]
Ahmednagar	30·024	Calm	2	84·3	48·4	58	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·036	Calm	2	85·8	55·2	45	...	—	
Sholapur	30·007	SE	8	88·7	59·1	32	...	...	—1·15
Ratnagiri	29·916	SE	2	90·4	65·9	60	...	...	—0·59
Belgaum	29·952	E	...	84·7	58·9	39	...	...	—2·11
Goa	29·941	SE	6	87·9	68·3	85	...	...	...
Karwar	29·910	E	3	88·3	64·6	77	...	...	—2·02
Mangalore	29·914	E	3	90·8	70·9	69	...	0·01	—3·16
Calicut	29·897	NE	7	87·8	72·0	79	...	2·18	—2·11
Cochin	29·889	NE	4	90·3	73·1	73	...	1·74	—5·26
Bangalore	30·004	E	10	80·7	59·9	79	...	0·47	—2·15
Secunderabad	30·014	Calm	3	85·7	56·1	68	...	...	—1·79
Masulipatam	29·996	N	4	85·1	65·6	76	...	...	—7·27
Bellary	30·063	Calm	1	89·2	60·2	60	...	0·15	—4·08
Cuddapah	29·980	SE	L	87·5	68·6	82	...	1·95	—1·86
Madras	29·976	N	2	84·5	66·5	86	...	7·49	—6·42
Coimbatore	29·960	E	2	87·4	69·1	89	...	2·98	—3·[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·951	NNE	8	88·5	72·4	73	...	2·03	—3·52
Negapatam	29·922	NE	13	81·9	76·4	74	...	2·40	—14·41
Colombo	29·907	ENE	4	80·0	73·0	91	0·15	11·89	—1·88
Aden	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise in the North-West Provinces, and at Delhi, Jeypore, Neemuch, Bangalore and Madras, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Sirsa and Jacobabad, and the minimum 7° in excess at the latter station. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Surat, and the lowest 43° at Jubbulpore and Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Colombo. Rain in light showers has fallen at Colombo. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression a little to the west of Jacobabad, and the weather there and also in Rajputana, the Punjab and at and about Deesa is in a slightly unsettled condition. Another low pressure area exists off the Malabar Coast in the Arabian Sea, where the weather is also in a slightly unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 2.

Thursday:—Pressure has decreased slightly in Baluchistan, briskly in Kashmir and increased elsewhere. Pressure is high in the central parts of the country and along the foot of the Himalayas, low over the south of the Bay and off the Malabar Coast, while a shallow depression is drifting slowly eastward through Sind and Rajputana. Pressure is largely below the normal in North-West India and slightly to considerably below in most other places, but on the Madras coast pressure again exceeds the average. Winds are practically unchanged, but they are irregularly cyclonic over the western desert. Temperature has on the whole risen, except over Burma, Assam and Bengal. Mean temperature is excessive over North-West India and Upper Burma, in defect over the Bay area and Lower Burma and fairly normal elsewhere. Rain has fallen at several stations in Burma, also in Ceylon and in Trivandrum, but elsewhere the weather is rainless. The area of lowest pressure is now established over south-east of the Bay and the barometer marks above the normal in the Madras coast districts, hence for the present any rainfall over the east of the Peninsula is very improbable.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Money-Shewan, Surgn-Major, Punjab, on leave, from Nowshera.

Hill, Major, Bo and M S, Inspr of Gym, on tour, from Poona.

DECEMBER 1.

Elliott, Major, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 1.

Money-Shewan, Surgn-Major, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to England.

Harvey-Kelly, Col, M S, Supt Army Clothing, on duty, to Mhow.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo, Marine Battalion, on plague duty, to Satara.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

1. The squadron will parade on Saturday, the 4th Instant, at 6-20 a.m., on the General Parade Ground, to furnish an escort to H. E. the Governor, from the Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki.

2. The following having joined, are taken on the strength and posted to A Troop:—Messrs. O. G. Owen, and E. S. Hall.

3. Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

4. It is notified for general information that the weekly squadron drill will be on Tuesday morning until further notice.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN
V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1897.

1. The Battalion will take part in a Brigade parade on Saturday the 4th instant, and will fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, at 4 p.m.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—St. Peters School—One double car to leave tram Terminus Mazagon at 2-15 p.m.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to undermentioned Volunteers as follows:—Vol. H. J. Thomas, C Coy, from 8th November 1897 to 28th November 1898, and Vol. A. [illegible], [illegible] Coy, from 25th November 1897 to 8th January 1898.

By order,
G. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade on Saturday the 4th instant at 4-15 p.m. sharp, in front of the Gymkhana Hotel, to take part in a Brigade parade of Volunteer Corps.

Dress.—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The 3rd Spoon Competition will be held at Coorla, on Sunday, 5th December. Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 7. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS and Toy buyers will do well to see our NEW STOCK of Novelties for the Season at prices beyond competition every satisfaction at SHROFF BROTHERS, HORNBY Road, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACKLETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

WANTED.—A CARDING and a SPINNING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials to RAJAH SHEWBUX BAGLA, Proprietor, Ramdyal Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milluers, Chubb's, Lords, Nager's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS. Organ-toned, with 20 and 30 keys, in Mahogany box' Rs. 30, 35, 60 and Rs. 80.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort' Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

HOME PRESENTATION.—INDIAN CURIOS, Wooden and Ivory Toys, Brass, Copper and Silver Wares, in great Variety to select from.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Humum Street, Fort.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion. Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronised by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHSFROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—65 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving Copper-plate Painting and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 300 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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LONDON.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 113 15-16; French Rentes ½ per cent., to 103 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·21½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 117; and Rupee Securities 3-16, to £61 3-4. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was 5-32d. lower, at 1s. 2 27-32d. Bar Silver remained at 27½d. per oz., and in New York at 59½ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London also being unchanged at 4·85 3-4 dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 35s. per 424 lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Sleep Skin Sales closed yesterday with an irregular tone; prices of Bombay qualities were ½ to 1d. lower, and for Madras 1 to 1 1-2d higher. The total quantity sold was 930,000 skins.

Spot prices of Cotton continued unchanged in Liverpool, but those for American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-16d. lower, 3 9-64d. per lb. being quoted for December delivery, 3 1-8d. for December-January, and 3 5-16d. for April-May. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 31,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; for March Futures 5·74 cents was quoted, and for June 5·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales; and the arrivals to date give the following comparison with those in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts......	47,000	32,000	38,000
Four days do.	289,000	191,000	159,000
Since 1st September......	3,983,000	3,711,000	2,586,000

Locally the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a small business passing, and prices generally unchanged. The Mills have purchased 600 bales, and Exporters 350 bales.

To-day's telegraphic advices from the districts report the weather to be seasonable over the whole of the area; but at Sholapur the food-grains are suffering from want of rain. In the Dhollera and Broach districts the Cotton plants are flourishing; and at Beawar, Amraoti, and Barsi Cotton is arriving in small quantities.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,025	bales.
Wheat	1,771	cwts.
Linseed	1,841	„
Rapeseed	2,392	„
Gingellyseed	13,716	„
Peppyseed	622	„
Castorseed	902	„

FREIGHTS are a firm market. For April-May delivery 18s. per ton is asked.

EXCHANGE opened irregular in tone at 1s.3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits; but before long speculators came out, as buyers to a considerable extent, and the market receded until 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic was touched, and a fair amount was done thereat for December delivery. Later on speculators turned round and sold at 1s. 3 3-32d. for January delivery, a moderate amount changing hands at that rate. Bank wire was then again available at 1s. 3 1-16d. for December delivery, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	......	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	....	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Credits 3 do.	......	1s. 3 1-4d.	„
France 3 do.	......	1·60 1-2	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, with 99 quoted for Cash, and 98 13-16 for Account, for 3½ per cent., the latter touching 98 31-32.—Threes advanced to 92.

SHARES are dull. China and Empress Mills are both Rs. 10 lower, and Currimbhoy Rs. 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 percent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamers Manora and Golconda, left here yesterday evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3496 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaja, 1172 tons, Captain A Petrie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain A Mc. Allister arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 20th November with a cargo of sugar and 42 deck passengers.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Yamaguchi Maru, 2,038 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W W Miston, Mrs Hava, Mr. J. Harrison Mr. A. Milson.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna 1,149 tons, Captain J.A. Robertson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers Dr. Mitchell Rev S Stanack, Mr and Mrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee three children, Mr. Ali Mahomed Mr. Chunilal Khoopchand, Mr. Basherbin Asman and 65 deck.

BARQUE RUN DOWN AT TELLICHERRY.

The Port Officer Tellichery wires to the Port Officer, Bombay to the effect that Barque "Amanath Rahaman" Cochin to Bombay sunk by steamer "Nawab" from Bombay three lives lost.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Mozaffari s	McAllister ...	Mauritius, Nov 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Yamaguchi Maru s	Kawamuro...	Japan, &c.
	Aglaja s	Petrie	Calcutta.
	Obra s	Brown	Galle.

The steamer Patna, Captain Robertson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—77 bales wool, and 88 bales goat hair, 4,680 cwt bone meal, W and A Graham and Co; 300 cwt coir yarn, Bharmal Poossey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—320 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsey and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—28 cwt gum, and 12 cwts olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co; 7 casks chutney, 1 case mango preserve, 1 case Bombay ducks, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—6,800 cwt castor seed, 4,000 cwt mowra seed, 9,999 cwt teel seed, and 24 cwt poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 8 cases brassware, and 1 case sandalwood, C Ootamchand; 11,618 cwts gingelly seed, and 1,000 cwt castor seed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—27 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—3,613 cwt rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt linseed, and 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,001 cwt myrabelams, S H Esmail and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Florida s—4,000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairas and Co; 1,050 cwt rapeseed, Poonjee Jairam.

FOR HAVRE.

Ras Rowa s—300 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 cwt myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 420 cwt hoop-plate, 4½ cwt peacock feathers, M M Essabhay 24 cwt sharkfins, A Allarukhia and Co; 85 cwt kismis, Yan Shun and Co; 101 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 175 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 249 cwt raisins, Yan Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—125 bales twist N J Abraham; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Letimbro s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TUDBALL—November 13, at West Kensington, London, Emma, the wife of C. Tudball, aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIVAR—November 28, at Rangajan, the wife of C. V. Bivar, of a son.

FOWLER—November 25, at Bellary, the wife of Vety.-Capt. G. C. O. Fowler, A. V. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COUTTS—WALKER—November 20, at the Presbyterian Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. A. F. A. Moir, Joseph Coutts, Bank of Bengal, Akyab, to Mary Hay, only daughter of Charles Walker, late merchant, Aberdeen.

STEVENSON—APCAR—November 27, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. A. G. Luckman, Stanley James Stevenson, eldest son of the late Gavin Stevenson and grandson of the late James Stevenson, of Cobham, Surrey, to Florence, second daughter of Mr. Aleck Apcar, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

LEWARNE—November 16, killed in action near Maidan in Tirah, Captain N. A. Lewarne, 15th Sikhs, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

SCHURR—November 20, at Leopard Lodge, Mussoorie, from the effects of an accidental fall over the khud, Frederic Christian Schurr, son of the Rev. F. Schurr, aged 47 years.

SCOTT—November 26, at 10, Creek Row, Calcutta, Anna Scott, relict of David Scott, esq., C. S., Agent to Governor-General on the N. E. Frontier, Bengal, aged 85 years, 10 months and 26 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

D. R. M.—The services of Justices and special constables in connection with plague work are well known to Government. They need no trumpeting by their friends or the press.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1897.

IT is now obvious that the Tirah expedition has practically come to an end, leaving things very much as they were when it began. To continue the operations in December when the snow and the intense cold compel even the Afridis to seek more genial winter quarters would expose the unhoused troops, European and Native, to climatic conditions very similar to those of the Russian steppes which destroyed Napoleon's grand army. It cannot be said, it is not even pretended, that the object with which the costly and hazardous military operations, designed to lift the purdah of the tribes, were undertaken with such enviable confidence, has been attained. The tribes, avoiding pitched battles, have been fairly successful in the guerilla tactics which have best suited them. Their villages have been burnt in scores, their fruit trees cut down, and their stores of grain for the winter seized or destroyed. But they have not tendered their submission. They have replied to those invitations to amity by attacking the rear-guards of the retiring troops, and sniping, unhappily with too large a measure of success, into the camp at night. Another expedition in the spring to harry the tribes when putting in the seed for the next year's crops, is already discussed. A second campaign in the Tirah would probably be even more inconvenient to the Afridis than the first, but it would also be very burdensome to the Indian treasury. It would necessitate the employment of a considerable British and Native force in desultory operations beyond the frontier at the time when, if we are to believe what is semi-officially hinted, a large British force will be required to co-operate with the Anglo-Egyptian army in the advance upon Omdurman, where the Kalifa has entrenched an army of fifty-thousand men. Apart from that contingency, financial considerations will weigh heavily against the chances of a second campaign in the Tirah country. The official estimate, which we published some time since, that the war on the frontier would cost three crores and a-half, "if nothing unexpected happened," has been increased to six crores. If the actuals do not exceed that figure, Sir James Westland will have the right to consider himself under the special protection of a merciful Providence. Never before has an army of sixty-thousand men been maintained beyond the frontier at so moderate a charge. But peace is not yet even in sight. The Afridis do not acknowledge themselves beaten. They possibly think that they have got the better of Sir William Lockhart. It is hinted in some quarters that the Government of India are of the same opinion. There are people who deem it not improbable that advantage should be taken of the break in the operations caused by the untimely arrival of winter, and other adventitious circumstances, to thoroughly reorganise the Tirah expeditionary force—so thoroughly that Sir William Lockhart would be replaced in the command by Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer.

Probabilities or improbabilities about the future of the Tirah force, and its distinguished commander, will not concern the public much in presence of the certainty that the Tirah expedition has not accomplished its mission and reduced the Afridis to submission. No one now talks of the permanent occupation of the Tirah or of garrisoning it with the troops at present stationed at Peshawar and Rawalpindi. There is good reason to believe that the idea of annexing the plateau and the intervening mountains, if ever seriously entertained, has been abandoned. The actual experience of the difficulty of maintaining communications in that country, acquired during the recent operations, has possibly helped to this conclusion. If that should turn out to be the case, the exploration of the plateau and its surroundings by an army of 35,000 men with 25,000 followers, has not been wholly fruitless. No other satisfactory result is on the political horizon. The Afridis have hitherto been kindly and helpful, while all other Pathans were, not wholly without reason, suspicious and revengeful. The invasion of their summer retreat, the destruction of their homesteads, and above all, the cutting down of their fruit trees, severities against which Sir Charles Napier earnestly protested nearly half-a-century ago, will have put an end to all that. A blood-feud will have replaced amicable relations of long standing. It is true that the immediate provocation came from the Afridis. They attacked the forts in the Khyber, held, and, let it not be forgotten, gallantly defended by their kinsmen. They struck the first blow in this war by beleaguering their own kith and kin who, having eaten our salt, fought against fathers and brothers for the British flag. What has happened since has been, playing the game, maximing the aggressor as a Christian ought to do. War is war; and war is cruelty. It is sometimes a mistake. It was a very serious mistake for the Afridis to come to blows with a Power incomparably stronger than themselves. How did it come about? Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Acton recently, told his audience that the rising of the tribes has been the most spontaneous and unaccountable event that has taken place since the Mutiny. The making of the road to Chitral, his lordship is quite sure, "had nothing or *very little* to do with it." We have heard of spontaneous combustion; but a spontaneous uprising of tribes within two years of the assurance by the same authority that the annexation of Chitral and the making of the road to it, through tribal territory, would secure a long period of peace on the frontier, is a very remarkable phenomenon indeed. The Afridis in the beginning of the troubles offered to remain friends if the military posts in the Swat and Tochi Valleys were given up. The Swatis and the dwellers in the Tochi Valley are not the near neighbours or kinsmen of the Afridis. The stipulation that their independence should be restored as a condition of peace, proves that even the distant tribes regarded the making of a military road from Peshawar to Chitral as a menace to the independence of all of them. That forward step, which Lord George was led to believe would secure a long spell of peace and much needed economy on the frontier, was followed within eighteen months by an uprising which, he would have the British public believe, is as unaccountable as the Mutiny. It is quite beside the point to say that the tribes through whose territories the road passes did not join in the rising. They received payment for the upkeep of the road, and they had doubtless good reasons for remaining quiet.

The controversy as to whether the permanent occupation of Chitral and the making of the road constituted an act of bad faith has obscured the one point of importance, namely, that the establishment of military posts in the heart of the tribal country created widespread alarm and resentment amongst the tribes, who are fanatically jealous of an independence which they have maintained by hard fighting for thousands of years. When this is borne in mind, the conflagration which was kindled beyond the frontier in June last and is not yet extinguished, is no longer unaccountable. The practical question now is, how the results of that initial blunder can be minimised. It is impossible to undo it, and it is useless to insist on the fact, as members of the late Cabinet are doing, that if the Government that sent Sir Robert Low's expedition to Chitral had remained in office for another week, there would have been no departure from the spirit of the Viceroy's proclamation, and the tribes would not have become, rightly or wrongly, alarmed for their independence. Lord George Hamilton, in the course of his speech, acknowledged that in settling any frontier policy the Government must be largely influenced by their military advisers, a disquieting admission taken by itself, but it was immediately followed by a declaration which shows that the Government have at length realised that military reasons must be subordinated to considerations of greater importance: "the occupation of that or of this particular position is of little use if the hostility of the neighbourhood imprisons those in occupation. The good-will of the vicinity is an important factor in allowing full tactical use to be made of any isolated or strategical position, and to establish and develop satisfactory relations with the tribes should be our first consideration." Had that sound principle been observed, the isolated position of Chitral and the more isolated position at Maizar in the Tochi Valley would not have been occupied, and the "unaccountable" rising of the tribes would not have obliged us to send twice thirty thousand men to reduce them to submission. It is to be hoped that the principle will be duly observed when the present troubles are over.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Dewan of Mysore, Sir Sheshadri Iyer, is giving every encouragement to the project that has recently been initiated for fostering the silk industry in the State, where at the present time about twelve lakhs of rupees worth of silk is annually produced. Some months ago samples of cocoons and reeled silk obtained from Mysore were forwarded to Japan. The specimens were very favourably reported on so far as quality is concerned by the Japanese experts, but they pointed out that the cocoons had not been properly cultivated and treated. A Japanese youth employed in a Bombay office was sent to his native land to learn the right methods of culture, and to bring back with him a silk grower from the part of the country where the meteorological conditions approximate most nearly to those of Mysore. Japanese silk is produced from three geographical zones, the warm, the temperate, and the cool, and it is in the first of these that the best fabric is obtained. It has been found that the meteorological conditions on the Mysore tableland approximate more nearly to those obtaining in the warm zone of Japanese silk culture than to the other areas, and from the extent to which wild silk worms are found, particularly in the villages bordering on British territory, there is reason to believe that if cultures were made upon the scientific lines adopted in Japan the outturn of silk would be largely augmented and its quality would be greatly improved. The climate is genial, not being subject to great changes, and is fairly dry. The mulberry tree can be cultivated there to any extent, and silk worms are found in large numbers, so that no acclimatisation is necessary. Three crops of silk are obtained annually in Mysore, but it is the experience of Japanese growers that more frequent crops can be obtained if care is taken to feed the worms on fresh green leaves. Only thirty days elapse in the best silk districts in Japan between the appearance of the moth and the reaping of the raw material it has spun. Another mistake in the methods of the Southern India cultivator is the destruction of the cocoon by boiling, with consequent deterioration of the staple, instead of by the application of dry heat. It is by attention to these and other details that the Japanese silk has secured so predominant a position in the plane of Asiatic production of the fabric. In years gone by China silk commanded a very much higher price than the Japanese article, but things have now so changed in this respect that large quantities of cocoons are exported from China to the Island Kingdom for manufacture. It is proposed to endeavour to improve Indian methods of culture by the importation not only of a silk farmer from Japan, but also of a manufacturer, provided the favourable anticipations formed by experts regarding Mysore silk are found to be correct. Some objection has been taken to the project, which owes its inception to Mr. J. N. Tata of this city, on the supposition that it will be inimical to the interests of the working classes. The criticism is due to a failure to differentiate between imported labour, and local labour directed into profitable channels under skilled foreign supervision. With the exception of such supervision, limited at least in the first instance to two men, the whole industry will be in native hands. One very valuable feature of it will be the opportunity afforded to the agricultural classes to supplement their earnings in the winter months, when they are usually idle, by the rearing of silk worms, a work that requires no capital outlay. Notwithstanding the public spirited efforts of Mr. Thomas Wardle and others, the production of silk in India has remained practically stationary for a long time now. In our own city the demand for the fabric for manufacturing purposes instead of being locally supplied is mainly met by imports from the Far East and elsewhere. Any effort made to increase the outturn in India and improve its quality should commend itself to all who realise the importance of developing the products of the country, and rendering its growing population less entirely dependent upon agricultural occupations.

A GREAT cry is being made just now at home by cyclists as to the dangers of the roads and streets in many towns and districts as much due to cart and carriage drivers as to the negligence of local highway surveyors. It is to these unsatisfactory conditions that the accidents, which are becoming increasingly numerous, are attributed. Not only are there many accidents daily reported, but, as a contemporary points out, there is a large number of mishaps daily of a serious nature which are never recorded in print at all, if, indeed, these do not form a considerable majority of the whole. For this state of things, it is argued, both cyclists and non-cyclists are to blame. There is no doubt that a large number of so-called cycling accidents are really horse accidents, that is, accidents which would not have occurred but for the improper management of a horse. There is, it seems, the common practice among carters and others of letting the horse choose his own course, which is well calculated to disorganised traffic. A correspondent describes a case in which he nearly lost his life through a piece of carelessness of this kind. An old rider himself, he knew the impropriety of overtaking on the wrong side, if there was any alternative. There was, however, none, and after vainly calling to the carter, he at length decided to pass in the only space available. At that moment the carter stepped from the footpath into this space and pushed the cyclist under the leading horse. Cyclists have not much to fear in this respect in India. There are few drivers plucky enough to indulge in an escapade of the kind, though they sometimes do drive on the wrong side of the road and harass the cyclist in many ways. Furthermore, there are cyclists in Bombay who are just as great a source of annoyance to the drivers of vehicles, and who deserve the punishment any accident may bring them. It is necessary that the local scorcher shall be restrained, and that every rider be compelled to follow the ordinary rules of the road. But if the cyclist is to be subject to restraint he must have fair play. His wheel must be treated as any other vehicle. The majority of accidents in Bombay—accidents which do not frequently find their way into press—are due in the first instance to the wretched condition of the roads, and the disgracefully careless manner in which they are watered. They are so full of holes and so uneven that the very best cycle must inevitably be spoilt if the rider does not pick out the smooth places,—and that independently of the rules of the road. Even those smooth bits, except at high noon when the cyclist rests, the mud generated by the use of the street-hose is so great that not a morning passes without a side-slip happening to somebody. A correspondent who addresses us upon the subject asks whether any member of the Municipal Staff is responsible for the proper watering of the streets. Possibly, an official is nominally responsible, but as to this there is some doubt.

ONE of the saddest of the many sad cases of bereavement in connection with the frontier operations is reported from Simla. It seems that Gunner Northcote, of the Battery stationed at Jotogh, just outside that place, had started for England with his wife and family after completing twenty-one years' service, and had reached Kalka, when he was recalled and sent to Tirah, where he has just died of fever. He had been looking forward to a little post of gamekeeper which he had been promised, and which would have sufficed to keep himself and his family in comfort for the rest of their days in the old country, but he now leaves his wife and four children, the youngest only three months old, totally unprovided for. We shall be glad to receive subscriptions on their behalf.

THE High Court will be closed for the Christmas vacation from Friday, the 24th December, to Thursday, the 6th January 1898, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office, Appellate Side, will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

MR. H. BATTY, I.C.S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension for one year of the furlough granted to him in December 1896.

DURING the last week in November the only coinage issued from the Mint was two lakhs of rupees, paid to the Kashmir Durbar on account of the re-coinage scheme of that State.

DURING the month of October 2,15,031 cwt. of wheat was shipped from Karachi to foreign ports (including small shipments to Kathiawar and Cutch ports) the value being Rs. 12,33,120.

MR. JEHANGHIR DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Bar.-at-Law, is to act as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Mr. E. N. Coghlan.

THE Reverend P. S. Grove, B.A., having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain.

UNDER Section VII. of the Act of Incorporation of Bombay University passed in 1857, the Governor in Council has cancelled the appointment of Mr. Bal Gangadher Tilak, now undergoing eighteen months' imprisonment for sedition, as a Fellow of the Bombay University. The section gives the Governor in Council power to cancel the appointment of any Fellow of the University, without stating any reasons why this has been done, the cancellation to date from the publication of its notification in the *Government Gazette*.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 30, was 704, giving a death-rate of 41·82 per annum per thousand as against 45·94 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 141 died from fevers, of which 70 were bubonic; 3, measles; 4, cholera; 100, phthisis; 35 diseases of the nervous system; 134, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 43, still-born; 20, accidents and violence. The *classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38*; Brahmin 18; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 338; Hindu outcast, 69; Musalman, 185; Parsee, 20; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian 1; European, 3; Negro-African 2; other and unknown races, 2. *The total number of births* was 247 as against 296 the corresponding period of last year, and 318 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE BRITISH OFFICERS FOR UGANDA.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It has been decided to largely augment the number of British officers for service in Uganda.

Major C. G. Martyr, of the Cornwall Regiment, has been appointed to succeed the late Major Thruston, who was murdered by the Soudanese mutineers.

RUMOURED CAPTURE OF METEMMEH.

The *Daily News* publishes rumours from Cairo, which are not confirmed, that the Egyptians have captured Metemmeh.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

The statement that the Ambassadors of the Powers had presented verbal Notes to the Porte claiming indemnities for losses sustained by their respective subjects, is premature.

The Notes will be discussed to-day in order to be of an identical character.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Simla has sailed from Southampton for Bombay.

PARCEL POST BETWEEN FRANCE AND INDIA.

An Anglo-French Convention for a direct parcels post between France and India has been signed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, DEC. 1.

M. Meline is reconstructing the Cabinet owing to the resignation of the Minister of Justice consequent upon an adverse vote in the Senate.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BOHEMIA.

VIENNA, DEC. 1.

There has been renewed serious anti-German rioting at Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia.

The streets have been plundered by the mob and the windows smashed.

Twelve battalions of troops have been requisitioned to preserve order.

Frequent collisions have taken place between the mob and the troops who opened fire on the rioters who were attacking a cartridge factory.

Several rioters were shot dead.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the Homeward mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at 6 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, DEC. 2.

This morning, Lord Sandhurst laid the foundation-stones of the Rasul-Khanji Hospital and the Bahadur-Khanji Library and Museum. Shahzada Sherjumakhanji read a brief sketch of the history and purpose of the new hospital which showed that medical aid is much appreciated and considered as a boon in Junagadh. The necessity of a third hospital, though there are already two in an efficient condition, is due to the growing population of Junagadh.

Lord Sandhurst made favourable comments on the administration of Junagadh which, he said, indicated the enlightened spirit of the ruler. He referred to the incalculable advantages of water-works, the extension of railways, of paddocks for breeding horses and other works of permanent utility noticeable in Junagadh undertaken or completed by his Highness for the benefit of his subjects at the cost of many lakhs. His Excellency spoke of the necessity of drainage with water-works, and said he was glad the State had engaged the services of that excellent officer, Colonel Sealy, as head of the Alienation Department. He had already decided numerous cases and the acceptance of his decisions as satisfactory showed the ruler's sense of justice, and impartiality. His Highness compliments Wazier Bhaudinbhai and other officers on taking useful measures tending to the public weal.

Lord Sandhurst said he was glad the plague had not been brought to Junagadh, but it was an insidious foe, and he warned the authorities that they had better be provided to meet and repel it. The fact that his Highness had decided to control his personal expenditure according to the finances of the State was a step in advance' and bespoke the ruler's wisdom and anxiety for the public welfare. He never witnessed a more gay or brilliant scene than that he saw when he went through the town on the previous night on a gigantic elephant to see the illuminations. In conclusion, he wished success to the institution.

This afternoon the Governor left for Rajkote by a special train.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 2.

His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Forces, will arrive in Poona from Mahableshwar on the 8th instant, and leave the same day for Dhond on a tour of inspection in Mhow District, returning to Poona on the 17th. Again, his Excellency will leave Poona for Wathar en route to Mahableshwar, arriving there on the 19th.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE.

The case against Damodher Hari Chapekar will not come off to-morrow. Another remand has been obtained from Mr. Bonus, by a written application. The case will come for hearing on the 20th.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 46 cases and 42 deaths recorded to-day, of which 16 deaths occurred in the city, and the rest in different hospitals.

The total mortality was 52 in the city, where up to date there were 4,985 cases and 3,694 deaths.

Ten cases occurred in Sukerwar, 5 in Raste, and 4 each in Raviwar and Kasba Peiths.

In the cantonment there were 11 cases and 9 deaths, the total mortality being 9.

In Poona District 16 cases and 13 deaths occurred. In the General Plague Hospital 29 were admitted,33 died, and 450 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, and 5 died, leaving 86; in the Hindu 3 were admitted, 5 died, and 73 remain; and in the Jew one was admitted, making the number of those under treatment 8.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.

OPERATIONS CONTINUED.

JOINING WITH GENERAL LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

General Hill's Column, which has been reinforced by the Mountain Battery, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, and half Company Bombay Sappers, and some Gurkha Scouts, was to commence operations on Wednesday from Camp Hissor, visiting Thahi, in the Chamkanni country, and returning in the evening.

At the same time General Gaselee, with a wing of the Queen's 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and the Mountain Battery, was to move up the Lozaka Toi as far as practicable and punish the Gar Massuzais, who are reported to be still refractory. Meanwhile other sections of the same tribe have commenced to pay up, twenty-four rifles having been brought in, and fifteen of them accepted as in sufficiently good condition.

The Kurram Moveable Column, under General Hill, which has been marching up the Kharmana Darra from Sadda, effected a junction with the Brigade from Sir William Lockhart's force under General Gaselee on Tuesday, and the whole body camped near Hissor, a village which has hiterto been incorrectly styled Esor on the maps. Foraging parties were sent out the same day up to Jao Darra and Gugli Killa, and collected supplies for both the Columns without meeting with any opposition.

Sir William Lockhart and his staff joined the rest of the force later in the afternoon. The place is situated at an elevation of some 5,200 feet above the sea level, the villages being well built, the country richly cultivated, and the inhabitants apparently inclined to be submissive.

No confirmation has been received of the reported disturbances amongst the Mamuzais, and everything continues quiet on the long line of communications between Shinwari and Bagh.

A few shots were fired into General Hammond's camp at Ilam Gudr, in Bara Valley, on the night of the 30th, but no one was hurt.

A few shots were fired into General Lockhart's Camp at Dargai on the night of the 29th, two Kahars being killed. General Lockhart destroyed the towers of the village near in consequence.

About seventy sick and wounded from General Gaselee's Camp will be sent back to Sadda when Colonel Hill returns there.

Our casualties on the 29th were Lieutenant Williams, Yorkshires, slightly wounded; two privates killed; and eight rank-and-file wounded.

In addition to the two already surrendered in connection with the wounding of the bheesti, the other day, who was so gallantly brought in by his companion, at Karappa, the Alikhels have now surrendered the third man alleged to be implicated.

GENERAL LOCKHART WITH THE MOVING FORCES.

OPERATIONS CONTINUED.

LAHORE, DEC. 2.

A telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:—The Flying Column under General Hill arrived safely at Hissor at 11 o'clock in the morning (29th) without opposition, when communication by helio was at once established with General Gaselee's Brigade on this side of Dargai, over the Lozaka Pass, about six miles from Lorimela. A few shots were fired at our advanced guard as we debouched from the defile. The Column is now encamped in the village of Lorimela, about one mile east of Hissar. General Gaselee helios that the Main Column is unable to join yet, owing to the difficulties of the road over the Lokaza Pass. The column is held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Captain Grant, C. I. H., broke his leg to-day, his horse falling on him. This is a beautiful valley dotted with numerous small villages, and supplies are obtainable in abundance. The enemy's vedettes are seen dotted about on the hills.

Sir William Lockhart arrived and met General Hill here at 10 o'clock on the 30th. General Gaselee's Brigade arrived at 2 o'clock, and is encamped at Lorimela.

General Hill's Column was divided into two Columns on Tuesday under Colonel Money, C. I. H., and Colonel Gordon, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, respectively. Both Columns went up Landai Toi Valley. Colonel Gordon's Column went as far as the village of Jaodarra to collect forage for the Main Column. Forage was found in abundance, and brought in without opposition.

A force under General Hill, composed as under, and accompanied by Sir William Lockhart,marched to Thabai, the head quarters of the Khani Khel Chamkannis, at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, and returned the same evening. The advanced guard were the 5th Gurkha Scouts. The main body was in two Columns, the first under Colonel Money, consisting of the 4th Gurkhas, half Company 3rd Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kohat Mountain Battery, and the Central India Horse, 150 carbines (dismounted); and the second Column under Colonel Gordon, consisting of the 12th B. I., 300 rifles, 2 maxims, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 150 carbines (dismounted), and Kapurthala's 100 rifles. The 5th Gurkhas and 150 rifles formed the rear-guard.

General Gaselee also reconnoitred towards the Lozaka Pass with a portion of his Brigade yesterday.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

THE JIRGAHS UNDECIDED.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 2.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Bagh, 1st December, states:—A few shots were fired into Camp last night between 10 and 11 p.m., but no casualties resulted. Foraging proceeded to-day without resistance. The attitude of the Malikdins, Adam and Kambar Khels Jirgahs is very unsatisfactory. Yesterday they brought cattle and swords to sell, but no rifles or rupees. Only two representatives of the Kuki Khels were present. They are again discussing matters to-day. Evidently we hope we shall leave the country without reprisals.

Ilam Gudr, 1st December.—Friendly overtures having been made by the Malik of Barkai, General Hammond, yesterday, completed an excellent camel road to the top of the Gandao Pass, and an advance depot for the Peshawar Column has been opened at Bara. The Peshawar-Bara road is being metalled, and is to be ready by the 14th instant. Orders have been issued for the storage at Bara of 12,000 maunds of grain and bhusa.

THE UTMAN KHEL COLUMN.

Dargai, 1st December (Camp Agrah, 29th November).—Colonel Reid with 500 rifles of the 21st Punjab Infantry, 250 of the Buffs, 250 of the 35th Sikhs, 4 guns No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, and half No. 5 Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners as a flying column, with mule transport only, marched from Bargolai over the Agrah Pass and bivouacked on a low spur in the centre of the valley which gives the pass its name. No opposition was met with. Grain and fodder were demanded, and were brought in at once, while the rifles are being brought in to-day. The valley or rather a group of valleys are full of cultivation, the wheat crops being few inches high.

THE SWATIS WATCHING OUR MOVEMENTS.

RECONNAISSANCES.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday, advanced picquets reported the presence of a gathering of about 500 men with a few standards on the right bank of the Swat River about five miles away. It is supposed to be the Samozais, but they showed no signs of their intention to cross the river. There are rope bridges across the river at this point, but the crossing is a slow operation, and to get back hurriedly is impossible, so they will probably content themselves with watching our movements.

The night of the 28th passed quietly. This morning a reconnaissance under Lieutenant-Colonel Faithful had gone out to Inzari Pass, which is visible about three miles off a few points east of the north. If all conditions are complied with the force will return to Bargolai to-morrow. Most of the lashkar seen yesterday across the river has apparently dispersed, only about 10 men with two standards being visible to-day.

A telegram, dated Camp Bargolai, 30th November, states:—The reconnaissance under Colonel Faithfull to Inzari Pass showed the road over the pass to be a very fair one, and quite passable for mules. The ascent for the last 200 yards is, however, very steep. The reconnaissance pushed beyond the pass, enabling the Government Surveyor to complete his sketch to the point reached from the Malakhand side on August last. The view from the top of the Inzari is magnificent. At our feet the hill drops almost perpendicularly to where the Panjkora and Swat Rivers join. In the distance the snow peaks of the Lowari Range are visible. Colonel Reid accompanied the reconnaissance in person, and the party returned at 5 p.m. By this time all the arms demanded have been surrendered, and the district having made a complete submission, orders have been issued for the force to return to Bargolai the next day. The night passed quietly, and the Flying Column left Agrah at 8 a.m., this morning, all being in Bargolai Camp by 11-30. The remaining arms required from Bargalai have been surrendered, and the force leaves to-morrow. The road is now being made passable for the camels. The force will march direct to Kot from here instead of stopping half way, as they had to do coming up on arrival at Kot. The Kanasi villages, which have not yet given their arms, will have to be dealt with.

It may be remembered that on the eve of the Tirah expedition a General Order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief in which it was explained that Government, while not doubting the loyalty of Afridi sepoys, had decided not to ask them to fight against their own countrymen. This step was taken out of consideration for the feelings of men who had done splendid service in various campaigns, and had particularly shown themselves most loyal in the operations which preceded the advance into Tirah. The greatest care was taken that the Afridis and Orakzais in our service should not be held up to obloquy; and under instructions from Army Headquarters the General Order was read and explained to those whom it immediately concerned, Commanding Officers being directed to have no other castes or classes present. Reports have now been furnished regarding the manner in which the decision of Government was received, and in not a single instance was there any misconception of the order. The various regiments in the Frontier Force, the Punjab and Bombay Commands, which have native officers and men of the two great tribes serving with them at the present time, know that the Government took the wisest course open to them, and there has been no loosening of the bonds of discipline even among battalions which have many Afridis in the ranks. Generally it may be said that the men acknowledged the justice of the punishment which was about to be administered to the clans beyond the Samana. In one case the native officers said in effect that an unwarrantable outrage had been committed and an insult offered to the British Government; in another they admitted that the Afridis had proved unfaithful to their promises; in a third they remarked that the clansmen had brought their punishment on their own heads. A request was invariably made that the lives of their relatives should be spared and their houses and property be respected as much as possible; and when it was explained that this had all along been intended, the men expressed themselves satisfied.

The fact seems to be that the transfrontier tribesmen are so accustomed to bloody reprisals in the course of their quarrels and blood-feuds that they do not see anything extraordinary in the expedition which the Government have undertaken. In the case of the 27th Bombay Infantry, in the Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi, which has a company of Afridis and Orakzai, the General Order was received with regret by all ranks: every man volunteered for service in Tirah, declaring they were royal to Government and were quite prepared to fight even against their own relatives. The 27th are now on their way to Mombassa, where they may see service in connection with Major Macdonald's expedition: no one has impeached their loyalty, but it would have been impossible to send them to Tirah. Taken altogether the best re-sults have been gained by the issue of the General Order, and it should be noted that there have been only a few desertions of Afridis since it was published. Sir George White is to be congratulated on having saved many sepoys from being placed in a position where the temptation to desert might have been too powerful to be resisted. These men are still in the ranks, and they can be confidently relied upon to fight our battles loyally in any future campaigns when the present frontier troubles have come to an end.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne restored.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara, interrupted.

On account of the imperfect state of communication in Turkey, messages by that route are subject to two days delay.

Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

AT last it has come! I have looked for it for six months; it has come at last—the first tribute to the patriotism of the last Greek war. We have called it frantic; we have called the Greeks blusterers, cowards, braggarts—anything. Yet they went out to fight against over-whelming odds; they were badly led by officers ignorant of war; they had no chance, yet they did fight; there were many reports of hard and stubborn fighting, and they did fall; they left I know not how many dead upon the field. What can a man do more than die for his country? From us, the old allies and friends of Greece, they met but scant sympathy. The man who did most to represent the fire of patriotism that was in their hearts has had to suffer the penalty of taking up an unpopular cause. The Greeks deserved better things of us; they expected better things. Europe united may have been too much for Lord Salisbury alone; but all the world united should not make us refuse recognition and sympathy with the aspirations and the ambitions we have done so much to foster. What has come then? A paper by Mr. E. F. Benson, called "The Death of Dimitri," in *Cosmopolis*. It is a beautiful paper, full of tragedy,of patriotism, of heroism, of self-sacrifice, though the hero is but a little old Cairo grocer. Had he been great Achilles himself his last days could not have been more glorious.

A new terror has been "sprung" upon the novelists. It appears that there are three states or conditions of a man—not two—henceforth to be considered. The conscious state we know very well; we are what we have made ourselves, and what we know ourselves to be; education; reading; art; the practice of a craft; have made us what we are. Everybody knows so much. There is also the unconscious state; we exercise all kinds of powers—leanings, prejudices, ignorances—unconsciously. The mean man thinks himself generous; the selfish man thinks of himself as practising the severest forms of self-sacrifice; the indulgent man thinks of himself as an ascetic; the best man in the world thinks of himself as the greatest sinner. This field of psychology is also well known to the novelist. There has now been discovered a third state—the "subconscious"—that condition of mind which is half-consciously influenced by surrounding conditions. "The subconscious" state, it is said, causes the attitude of the soul; genius is not the capacity for taking pains; it is the influence of the "subconscious" state, in which the mind sees without seeing, feels without feeling, understands without understanding, and is influenced without sensation. Very good indeed. In future let novelists tackle the "subconscious." For my own part, I fail to see the difference between the influence of the "subconscious" and what we used to call the "atmosphere" in which a soul lives and moves. And it seems to me as if we had been tackling the "subconscious" all along.

People observe a thing which cannot be explained. They act upon that observation without trying to explain it. Then somebody comes along and gives that phenomenon a fine name, which does not in the least explain how it happens, and then we think the thing is accounted for, understood, and explained. For instance, we all know that thought is carried on in the brain insensibly. If we get a group of living figures into the brain, they work out dramas innumerable for themselves. Everybody has always known that. Very good. Some time ago a philosopher found it out for himself. "This," he said, "wants a name." He gave it a name. He called it "spontaneous cerebration," which is not at all a good game. He wrote an article upon this phenomenon and then, everybody having accepted his name, sat down comfortably and marvelled no longer. In the same way we have all been aware of the influence of surroundings, associations, manners, upon the character and the attitude of a man. Now we have got the name —"subconscious"—we shall probably for a time think less of the atmosphere and more of the name. But nothing is changed; and the novelist may go on.

I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Girls, Public Day School Company. He says that as I have expressed no regret or apology for the misstatements made by me, he will not continue the discussion. Alas! I had not invited any discussion. I only asked for certain figures and facts, which I must now try to get in some other way. As for regret or apology, what was needed? I attributed to the shareholders an act of generosity which, it now appears, did not take place. I greatly regret that fact. In my letter to the secretary, as well as in my note of last week, I expressly mentioned my regret that the shareholders had not acted in the way of which I was informed. What could I do more? What can I now do more? You say of a man that he has proved himself a man of fine and generous feeling. You are told that he has not done so. Are you to apologise to the man for the high opinion you had entertained concerning him? It seems to me that, if you must allude to the unfortunate circumstance, all you can do is to express your regret that the truth is so. Well, let us return to our own requirements. We want all the facts concerning the employment of women in schools—every kind of school. If anyone who really knows can give me the facts concerning any one of the schools of this company, we shall be grateful. They will be useful for the new Bureau. Or if anyone will let me have a share in the company at the current price, I will buy it, and then demand these facts as a shareholder. Do not believe that I want to prove anything against the company. We know pretty well already where reform is to be demanded, only we want all the facts. Miss Kingsley told us the worst—that they underpay certain juniors. Perhaps this is now remedied.

I fear that the Bureau will find great coyness on the part of many companies and employers in producing their facts and figures. This company is only a first example. The secretary, you see, does not refuse to produce the figures, which he might very well do on the ground that I am not a shareholder. He says that, for want of an apology of the very odd kind indicated above, he refuses to continue "the discussion." He does not refuse to answer a simple question—how many teachers are there in the employ of the company drawing salaries of £70, £80, £90, and so on. Not at all; he calls it a discussion, and refuses because there is no apology. Again, I have charged the shareholders with generosity, sympathy, and fine feeling. He says I must apologise for this accusation. Well, I will not. It is perhaps a libellous thing to say of any man that he is generous and sympathetic. I will be haled to Holloway, dropped into a dungeon, put in penance, before I apologise for bringing such a charge.

I have been turning over the leaves of the original edition of "The Kickleburys on the Rhine." It is not the most immortal of the author's works; in fact, it interests me the least of any; yet it has its points. But the pictures! Can it be that the travelling Briton was ever so "common" in his appearance and his get-up? Can it be that the travelling British female was ever so plain, so hideously dressed, so perfectly "lower middle class" in appearance as these ladies travelling up the Rhine? Can it be that our girls were ever so dumpy and so squat? Was the German soldier, the German waiter, so short and so insignificant? There is one picture representing two girls talking to a man. Speaking of the things they used to wear over the bonnets, like the old-fashioned projecting hood of the bathing machine, one of them says, "We call them uglies." I turn to the letter-press. "Oh! how pretty she looked as she said it! The blue eyes looked up under the blue hood, so archly and gaily; ever so many dimples began playing about her face," and so on, and so on. Where is the beauty in the picture? There is none; there is a big foolish face in a hideous dress. I think that the horrid fashions of the time actually deprived our novelists and artists of the feeling or sense of beauty in women; contracted that sense, at any rate. In other respects I am afraid that the author sometimes catered for the gallery. Why, for instance, does he represent a noble lord—labelled "an hereditary legislator"—as a poor, imbecile, drunken young man? Why? Because it was the fashion. Dickens has his Lord Verisopht and his Lord Muttinhed; Thackeray has his Lord Talboys; other noble lords he has in other works who are not imbeciles, certainly, whatever else they may be. Well, it was the fashion in the Forties and the Fifties to represent a noble lord as a profligate, a gamester, a drunkard, and an imbecile. It was partly the fault of the noble lord in putting on so much side, and in keeping himself so much to himself. Perhaps there were more scandals among the "Sprigs of Quality"—is not that a pretty term?—than there are at present. So we shut up the book, and I do not think that we shall want to look at the pictures again for a very long time.

Every now and then something happens which makes one desire desperately to be younger. Just now it is the rush to Klondyke. Next summer there will be witnessed the most wonderful rush of men and the most wonderful improvised city of framehouses, with the most wonderful saloons, gambling places, dancing places, singing places, newspapers, churches, perhaps, that the world has ever seen. There was a rush to California in the old days. There was a rush to Melbourne. I remember from time to time running across men who had been to the goldfields. None of them had brought away any gold at all. What they did bring away was rheumatism, bent bodies, creaking joints, torture, and early death. And that, I think in some form or other, will be the portion of most of the Klondyke diggers. The world has apparently been passed to "boom" Klondyke in the interests of the American outfitters, who will reap all the harvest for themselves. If I were younger I would go to look at the place and the people. Alas! I cannot. It is no use recommending young novelists to go,because, no doubt, they are preparing for a start in March.

There were three young novelists. They all resolved—each thinking himself the first—to go to Klondyke, and there to lay the scene of a novel certain to have a most enormous boom. They all thought they would start in March—this happened next year. They went out by different boats; one by the Allan line, so as to get local colour in Canada; one by the Cunard line, because they have never lost a passenger; and one by the White Star, because it was handy. They all got out West—far West—to British Columbia, where the start is made; on the morning of the start they met; face to face they met. They had come by different routes, and they met on the same morning, face to face; every man had thought himself the first in the field. They grasped the situation in a moment; they broke into hollow laughter; they shook hands with wooden smiles. "Going to Klondyke?" said one. "So am I. All on the same business, of course." They started; anon they came to a tight place; two held aloof, hoping that the third would tumble over and break his neck, or tumble in and be drowned, or get into a hole and break his neck. Nothing happened. On the third day one of them, who had been quite silent and meditative all day, lay down at night beside the other two. In the morning he had vanished. The other two looked at each other. There were only themselves. The other man therefore had rolled over something and broken his neck. They smiled, and went on. Then they came to the worst piece of all; the most terrible road in the whole world; and in the night one of the two remaining novelists vanished. Assuredly he had gone over the precipice, too; he was no more. The third novelist went on with as light a heart as the perils and sufferings of that pass would allow.

But the first who vanished was not killed; he simply thought he would go home. On the way back he bought all the Klondyke literature that he could find; he drew rough sketches; he drew pictures of houses, of mountains, of gold washing; he took the train to New York; he wrote all day long all the way across the Atlantic; he went up to London. . . . Six weeks later the great Klondyke novel came out. It had an enormous boom. A quarter of a million copies went off in the first month. All previous boomers lay down and died with envy. Then the second traveller arrived. He, too, had not perished, but he had made up his mind to go no further. Imagine his joy when he reached Liverpool to be offered the last edition—they came out six a week—of the great Klondyke novel! No; his own was refused everywhere. There could not be two booms about the same place. Lastly, there came, three months later, the man who had done it. I believe they allowed him to produce a "Journey to Klondyke," which nobody cared about, because by this time the papers were full of journeys to Klondyke, life at Klondyke, want at Klondyke, and the rest of it. The moral of this is, of course, that if you are a novelist you don't want to go to Klondyke. At the same time I wish I was younger, because I should very much like to go.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S TOUR.

THE following revised programme of tour of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, in the Mhow and Bombay Districts, is published for general information, in substitution of the one published in Bombay Command Order No. 647, dated 25th November. 1897:—

Date.	Day of Week.	Station.		Distance in miles.	Time.
1897					
Dec 7th	Tuesday	Leave .	Mahableshwar	...	15 0
" 8th	Wednesday	Arr.	Poona	...	5 0
" "	"	Leave .	"	..	16 15
" "	"	Arr.	Dhond	47	18 25
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	20 20
" 9th	Thursday	Arr.	Munmar	146	2 0
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	3 5
" "	"	Arr.	Bhusawal	114	5 58
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	6 10
" "	"	Arr.	Chandni (about)	...	7 40
" "	"	"	Asirghur	7	10 0
" "	"	Leave .			...
" "	"		Chandni	..	15 30
" "	"	Arr.	Khandwa	31	17 20
" 10th	Friday	Leave .	"	...	8 50
" "	"	Arr.	Mhow	74	13 58
" 11th	Saturday	Halt	"	—	—
" 12th	Sunday				
" 13th	Monday	Leave .	Mhow	..	11 0
" "	"	Arr.	Fatehabad	35	13 25
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	13 45
" "	"	Arr.	Rutlam	40	16 40
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	17 10
" 14th	Tuesday	Arr.	Chitorgarh	117	1 56
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	5 30
" "	"	Arr.	Debari	63	10 30
" 15th	Wednesday	Leave .	"	—	11 30
" "	"	Arr.	Chitorgarh	63	16 0
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	17 6
" "	"	Arr.	Neemuch	34	19 25
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	19 45
" 16th	Thursday	Arr.	Fatehabad	132	5 40
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	6 1
" "	"	Arr.	Mhow	42	8 25
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	8 55
" "	"	Arr.	Khandwa	74	14 20
" 17th	Friday	Leave .	"	...	3 54
" "	"	Arr.	Bhusawal	77	5 59
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	6 9
" "	"	Arr.	Munmar	114	9 53
" "	"	Leave .	"	—	10 23
" "	"	Arr.	Deolali (about)	—	11 50
" 18th	Saturday	Leave .	"	—	1 57
" "	"	Arr.	Kalyan	—	6 50
" "	"	Leave .	"	...	9 24
" "	"	Arr.	Poona	—	14 15
" 19th	Sunday	Halt	"	..	...
" 20th	Monday	Leave .	Poona	...	22 30
" 21st	Tuesday	Arr.	Wathar	...	4 28
" "	"	"	Mahableshwar	40	11 0

The Lieutenant-General will be accompanied by the Deputy Adjutant-General, Assistant Military Secretary, one Aide-de-Camp.

All communications for the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, should be addressed to Poona as usual.

All letters and communications for the Assistant Military Secretary should be addressed—"Camp of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay," without the addition of any post town.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THERE will be the "Tomtit" Class Race for a prize offered by a member of the Club (2nd and 3rd prizes as usual), and the usual Handicap Races for yachts and ships' boats on Saturday. Entries close, at noon, to-day.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to arrive in Bombay by the P. & O. s. s. Caledonia this morning. A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on his Highness' landing at the Bunder.

A STEAMER will leave New York on Dec. 1 for Klondike (says a *Chronicle* telegram), sixty women having already engaged for the passage. Each puts £160 into a common fund. When the women get to Dawson City they are going into various businesses.

TOWN HALL BAZAAR.

FOR the purpose of reducing the debt upon the Wesleyan Church and Manse at Colaba Causeway, a bazaar is being held this week at the Town Hall, where a pleasant evening may be spent, not only in inspecting the large variety of articles arranged upon the stalls, but also in attending the concerts and other subsidiary attractions. The bazaar was opened yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, with a solo on the large organ by Mr. Seymour Dove, followed by the singing of a hymn and prayer. The Rev. G. C. Walker, the resident minister, then made a brief statement explaining the object for which funds were required, and expressing his thanks to the many helpers who had so willingly volunteered their services. He said that many of them there must have rejoiced to see the arrival of the date for the bazaar, for which they had been working for many months past. The Wesleyan Church in Bombay was a comparatively young one; they had only been there for ten or eleven years. The cause was, however, growing, and as was the case with other movements outlay had increased as the work expanded. The enlargement of their buildings had compelled them to incur a heavy debt. By great labour and perseverance the amount had been reduced to a quarter of the original sum. They hoped to greatly reduce the debt by the present effort. The idea that unpleasantness would ensue from such bazaars had not been justified. On the contrary, they found themselves as a church more united than ever. One thing he wished to point out, and it was that nothing unworthy of a Christian cause would be done there. The articles for sale would be disposed of in the ordinary way and at reasonable prices. The playing of a cornet solo by Mr. Rhenius concluded the opening ceremony, and business was forthwith commenced.

The stalls which are ranged round the hall are six in number, and the combination of colours and artistic appearance which they present is very pleasing. First on the list comes the Colaba A Stall, which is prettily draped in green and white, and is laden with a very large number of fancy articles and also clothing for children. The stall is in charge of the Mesdames, Arnott, Bellam, Harden, Limpus, Sefton, Stanley, Scott, Taylor, and Warburton. Great pains have been taken to make the Sunday School Stall look as attractive as possible by Mrs. Imrie, Mrs. Omroyde, Miss Sweeney, and the elder Sunday School pupils by whom they have been assisted. It is draped in white and heliotrope, and its name is stencilled in these colours. The specialities noticeable here are dolls sent out from England in endless variety, some handsome chics, and delicate curtains of Delhi and Agra work. The Colaba B Stall is in charge of Mesdames Upward, Russell, Whitby, and Brown. With a due sense of appropriateness in this the Diamond Jubilee Year, it is draped in the colours of the Union Jack. The stall contains a great variety of pretty things, its most valuable possession being a handsome piano cover of pink silk hand-painted. This is ticketed at Rs. 150. The Byculla Stall—so named because most of the ladies in charge are connected with the Byculla Wesleyan Church—is very prettily draped in yellow. The feature of this stall is the display of Japanese articles, and a charming variety of art muslin goods. Mesdames Christie, Chislett, Cooper, Miller, Rennard, and Ramsden, and the Misses Chislett, Greenhill, and Gwynne are responsible for the disposal of these goods. That very necessary adjunct to every bazaar, a refreshment stall, is daintily draped in blue and white, looped with white ribbon bows, and the various creature comforts displayed are on dishes whose handles are tied with blue to match. Mesdames Lane, Mellor, Redmayne and Walker, the Misses Howick, Fredoux, Gallagher, and Humphrey have charge of this department. They dispense their eatables at most reasonable prices indeed, and are kept very busy. The flower stall is in charge of Mrs. Charlton, the Misses Russell, Sefton, and A. Sweeney, and presents a very pleasing effect. Of course the inevitable brain tub and fish pond are in evidence. Amongst the subsidiary exhibitions the foremost place must be given to the Art Gallery, of which Miss Fredoux and Mr. Christie are the curators. The hearty laughs that could be heard last evening proceeding from the enclosure where the works of art were on view showed that the artistic sense was not the only one being appealed to, and a visit to the exhibition revealed the reason for this very clearly. The charge is only four annas, and as many of the exhibits are absolutely original, and include local sketches, no visitor to the bazaar should omit to see the gallery. In the Durbar Room, Mr. T. Stephenson gave an exhibition of the X Rays from 5 o'clock to half-past, and kept his audience deeply interested.

Two concerts to which the admission was eight annas were held in the same room—one at 6 o'clock, and the other at a quarter past nine. At the first concert the programme included an opening selection by the Naval Amateur String Band, songs by Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. F.H. Brown, Mrs. Bollam, Rev. J. Reed, and Mr. Evans, a pianoforte solo by Mr. A. F. Kidney, a humorous recitation by Miss Beatrice Gostling, and a violin solo by Mr. W. U. Douse. At the after-dinner concert, Miss Emmeline da Cunha gave a well executed pianoforte solo, Mr. Dove's orchestra rendered some classical music, Mr. T. Stephenson recited "the Charity Dinner," and songs were contributed by Mrs. Benford, Mrs. Schultz, Rev. J. Reed, and Mr. H. O. Coates, Mr. W. Douse giving another violin solo. An interesting feature of the bazaar was the carrying out of several competitions which, while encouraging local effort in various directions, was instrumental in adding materially to the day's receipts. These included bouquet, cake-making, dressed doll, and photographic contests. The judges for the latter were Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, who gave prizes for the best landscapes. The most amusing thing in this line was the millinery competition, open only to gentlemen, who were given twenty minutes in which to make the best use of the hat, materials, needle, thread, and pins placed before each competitor. A feature of the bazaar is the reasonable price at which generally speaking the articles for sale are marked, and although a charge is made for admission the money paid at the door can be taken out in goods. The bazaar will be open to-day from 4-10 p.m., and to-morrow from 3-10 p.m., the various features enumerated in the description we have given being continued throughout.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo is expected here about the 5th instant.

THE recent death of Mr. Charles A. Dana recalls the fact that Mr. T. Fisher Unwin published, in 1895, a work of curious biographical interest by this successful editor. It is entitled "The Art of Newspaper Making," and consists of three lectures. In the first, it incidentally appears that Mr. Dana served in the war of Separation, for he told his Wisconsin audience that he had seen their compatriots on the battlefield. He was a great stickler for simplicity in style, but he was not the Apostle of Baldness, as are so many of the Simple Simons of literature. Mr. Dana was connected with newspapers during many years, and it was to his credit that he repudiated what he called the "tradition of silly infallibility." "If a man has not the moral courage to say 'Yes, I was wrong, and I don't believe what I said at some former time,'" said Mr. Dana, "he had better retire from business and never try to make another newspaper."

A TELEGRAM has been received in Bombay announcing that the well-known Pundit Gatulaljee died at Bhawnagar at an early hour yesterday morning. The great learning, oratorical powers, persuasive influence, and social qualities of the late Pundit had made his name a household word among all classes and sections of the Hindu community, not only of this, but also of the sister presidencies. The high tone of his religious teaching as a master of the Hindu Shastras and the purity of his social life gained him the respect—almost the veneration—of most Hindus. As a religious preceptor his opinions always exercised very wide influence. Although blind of both eyes, he went out on lecturing tours in the districts, where he was as greatly respected and esteemed as he was in Bombay. He delivered many lectures in Madhav Bang on religious and social topics, and thousands felt the influence of his teachings from time to time. His loss will be regretted generally in the Hindu community.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four *hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday,* give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort Northern	3a b	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	6	5	23
C Dhobi Talao and Khara Talao	2	0	21
D Khetwadi	1	0	8
E Tardeo	0	1	22
F Parel and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	16
Total	12	19	115
Total plague deaths to date	13,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	
Same date last year	36	21	128
Total mortality same date 1895	—	—	71

a One recent arrival from Alibag, about 6 days ago.

b Came from Cutch Mandvie, about 23 days ago, detained in Segregation Camp for 8 days.

CHOLERA.

Attack 0

Death 1

MEDICAL AND OTHER PLAGUE APPOINTMENTS.

The medical men who came out from England a few weeks ago for plague duty have been posted as under :—Dr. E. Hill to Surat, Dr. R. Maynard to Nasik, Dr. L. W. Richards under orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay ; Dr. O. H. B. Adams, Dr. F. Anderson, Dr. E. L. Marsh, and Dr. Miss Hunter to Poona ; and Dr. W. H. Beach to Karad.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Motivala has been placed for duty under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port ; temporary Assistant Surgeon G. D. Sing has been appointed to the charge of Plague Flying Column No. 7, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Guryther of No. 8 at Nasik. Temporary Assistant Surgeon G. C. Kusumbekar, L. M. and S., is in charge of the railway inspection duty at Manmad.

The undermentioned officers, all of the Staff Corps, have been appointed on plague duty at the stations specified :—Lieutenant K. Henderson, Lieutenant B. G. B. Kid, Captain W. W. Battiscombe, to Sholapur ; Lieutenant H. C. Steen, and Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, to Karad ; Lieutenant A. W. D. Harrington to Poona, and Captain J. C. Keown to Satara.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar has been appointed on plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Satara.

DAILY REPORTS.

The number of persons detained under quarantine in the several camps was as follows, yesterday :—Wari Bunder, 1,495 ; Narelwady, 681 ; and Modikhana, 936. The Medical Officers' reports show that two fatal plague cases were detected in A ward, one in Hamal Street, Lower Colaba, and another on the Mint Road. The latter case was a recent arrival from Cutch Mandvie. One plague case was detected in the Market section, and two deaths from the disease were recorded at Fanaswady. One death from plague was also reported from Umerkhady Jail Road. Three medical officers made their usual round of inspection in D Ward, and Dr. Shroff removed a case of fever to Arthur Road Hospital from Gowalia Tank Road. Two cases of suspicious fever were also reported from Parel and Mahim Divisions.

There were, yesterday, remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals 147 patients, and seven deaths were recorded.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

At the house-to-house visitation by the Plague Committee, consisting of Sir James Campbell, Mr. C. G. James, and the medical staff at Abdul Rahiman Street, five parties were formed of justices, doctors, and special constables. The party, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Dr. Rustomjee Pallonjee Kutar, and Mr. Habibhboy Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy inspected Abdool Rahiman Street, and Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusjee was engaged in Bhaji Pala Street. No plague case was found.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,592, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,077, making a total of 4,669 persons. Departures by sea 698, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,017, making a total of 3,715 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices received from Cutch Mandvie by the Plague Committee, yesterday, stated that on the 1st instant there were five fresh cases in that state. There were recorded two deaths outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 61.

TROOPS FOR SEGREGATION CAMPS.

A Detachment of 300 men with a proper proportion of British and Native Officers, (not less than 2 British Officers, one being a Wing Commander) of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, will be brought to Bombay from Baroda on the 6th instant about 6-30 a.m., will alight at the Grant Road Railway Station, and be encamped on the Kennedy Sea Face, west of the Marine Lines Station. One Company will be detailed for duty at Nariel Wady, and will furnish 5 Sentries. One Company for duty at Wari Bunder to furnish 7 Sentries. One Company for duty at Mody Khana to furnish 7 Sentries. The number of Sentries are not to be exceeded, though they may be reduced with the concurrence of the Chairman or Secretary of the Plague Committee—the Weakest Company should be detailed for Nariel Wadi. The Detachment should bring sufficient Camp Equipment to encamp the whole of the men. The Military Works Department will make the necessary arrangements for providing water, etc., to the Detachment. The Commissariat, Ordnance and Military Works Departments, will issue such stores as may be indented for by the Officer Commanding the Detachment. The Company of the 22nd Bombay Infantry now at Nariel Wadi will on relief rejoin its Regiment.

Extensive precautions are being taken in the Kapurthala estate against the plague, and strict rules have been issued.

It is suggested that the Punjab Government should appoint an inspecting station somewhere between Jullundur and Lahore, as otherwise Lahore is open to infection.

Mr. Walsh, District Magistrate, 24 Pergannas, on Sunday, inspected the coolie depots and coolie lustees at Naihatty, to inquire into some suspected cases of plague there, some coolies having disease with symptoms similar to those of bubonic fever.

Chausa, on the East Indian Railway, where the new Plague Camp is being constructed, is said to be notorious for thieves. Early on Sunday morning thieves entered the tent of Dr. Buchanan, Medical Officer in charge of the camp. They entered a room in the tent where Dr. Buchanan was sleeping, and removed a large tin-box, a leather trunk, and a dressing bag containing jewellery and a revolver, a box of medicines, and a large bundle of servants' clothing. They also helped themselves to a bundle of clothes and bedding which had just come back from the wash. On hearing a noise Dr. Buchanan awoke and rushed out. The thieves at once dropped the greater part of their spoil and fled.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NORTHCOTT, who has been appointed to the command of the Gold Coast Hinterland forces, landed at Cape Coast Castle on November 8 with his staff and 1,100 carriers from Sierra Leone, and started for the interior on November 9.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and sanatory purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. F. H. SKRINE, late of the Bengal Civil *Service, has started with a party for a tour through* parts of Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia. He will then have an opportunity of studying the me*thods of the Russian Secretariat, and satisfying* himself that Dowb is not unknown in the Mus*covite administration.*

THE Reverend O. Mayhew, Junior Chaplain, *Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment,* has been granted by the Secretary of State a *furher extension of* furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect *from the 22nd January next.*

THE services of Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., have been placed at the disposal *of the Government of* India in the Home Department.

MR. W. H. J. WILKINSON, appointed by the Secretary of State a Member of her Majesty's Covenanted *Civil Service on the Bombay Establish*ment, reported his arrival on the 29th November, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

LIEUTENANT H. F. JACOB is to act as Second, Lieutenant J. L. Harrington as Third, Captain J. W. B. Merewether as Fourth ; Lieutenant W. Beale as Fifth ; and Lieutenant N. S. Coghill as Sixth Assistant Political Residents, Aden.

MR. E. H. INGLE, on relief by Mr. H. R. Hume, *is to be* Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District, *relieving* Mr. A. F. Grey, who reverts to his appointment of Inspector of *Police* ; Mr. D. G. Ommanney to continue as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thana District ; Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent to be Assistant Superintendent in the Dharwar District.

MR. H. F. ASTON, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., on return from leave, is to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, Captain H. Tait, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, reports having experienced very bad weather between Liverpool and Port Said, and also in the Mediterranean sea ; light north-east breeze and smooth sea from Perim to Bombay.

UP to the present the precautions taken to prevent an outbreak of plague at Hyderabad have been successful. No case has been allowed to slip through the cordon at the different frontiers, though several cases have been detected and detained. If ever the pestilence did get to the Nizam's capital, it would find a congenial abode in an overcrowded city full of abominations and of houses jealously guarded from all official inspection.

IN the matter of the Madras Governor's Profession Tax, the Municipal Commissioners at their last meeting discussed the expenditure of more than Rs. 400 in obtaining a legal opinion from the Advocate-General of Calcutta against that given to His Excellency by the Hon'ble Bashyam Iyengar, Acting Advocate-General of Madras. The expenditure was passed, with a proviso that before any future expenditure of a similar kind was incurred the sanction of the Standing Committee should be obtained.

THE Commissioner of Police, Mr. Agar, has quashed the proceedings of his deputy, Mr. Mullaly, in the matter of the Vallur zemindar reported. He considers the case not one for a criminal enquiry, and has accordingly cancelled the bail and security bonds taken by the Deputy Commissioner, restored the cash and currency notes which were removed in sealed bags by the police from the zemindar's residence, and ordered the case to be struck off the police file. It is said the zemindar intends proceeding against his younger brother for preferring a false charge on vexatious grounds.

A NATIVE paper announces that "in Ratnagri a cow gave birth to a tiger. It is still alive." Our contemporary does not specify whether it is the cow or the tiger that is still alive.

A FIRE occurred at Jubbulpore, on Monday night, caused by the falling of a fire balloon on the roof of the bungalow of Mr. Windross, Assistant Surgeon. It is surmised that the balloon was floated in the city, where in honour of a marriage ceremony a display of fire-works on a large scale took place. Dense volumes of smoke filled the rooms about mid-night, and Mr. Windross and family with much difficulty managed to escape without injury. The flames enveloped the whole building within a few minutes, and with the exception of some articles of clothing nothing was saved. The value of the destroyed personal property alone is estimated at Rs. 2,000 exclusive of valuable papers.

THE Army Cup on Tuesday was won by Mr. Williams' Sahib, an 8 to 1 chance, ridden by Gibbs, who seems to have found no difficulty in romping away from a field of 13. The favourite, Barney Barnato (late Shannon II), was quite out of the running, and the second favourite, Arab Commissioner, only managed to creep in fourth.

CHAUSA, on the East Indian Railway, where the new plague camp is being constructed, is said by the *Englishman* to be notorious for thieves, and from a recent occurrence it would seem to be living up to its reputation. Early on Sunday morning thieves entered the tent of Dr. W. J. Buchanan, the medical officer in charge. They actually made their way into the room in the tent where Dr. Buchanan was sleeping, and coolly removed a large tin box, a leather trunk, a dressing bag (containing jewellery and a revolver), a box of medicines, and a large bundle of servants' clothing. They also helped themselves to a bundle of clothes and bedding which had just come back from the wash. On hearing a noise Dr. Buchanan awoke and rushed out. The thieves at once dropped the greater part of their spoil and field. The box of medicines they were evidently disappointed with ; being heavy, it was thought to contain rupees. Though they opened it and examined phials containing tabloids of several poisonous drugs, they did not taste any. Ther used to be a police chouki at Chausa ; but it was removed two years ago.

THE *Yorkshire Post* says :—A scheme is being promoted for connecting the tramway system of Leeds and Bradford by means of a light railway, upon which cars are to be propelled by electricity. The undertaking is not intended to compete with or be a rival of either the Leeds or Bradford tramway systems. On the other hand, it is claimed that it will act as a feeder to both by placing the intermediate districts in closer touch with both centres. Advocates of the enterprise say that if the Light Railway Commissioners grant leave to make the line both it and the generating plant and rolling stock are to be of most modern type. Preliminary designs indicate that the trollery arrangement, with overhead wires is to be adopted. For almost the whole length of the road to be traversed there is said to be room for a double line of rails. Unfortunately, the gauge of the Bradford tramways is only 4 feet, while the Leeds tramways have the usual gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. Hence it is quite impossible to make a junction with the Bradford tramways, or to run through cars. We understand, however, that the Bradford Tramway Company's lease will shortly expire, and the tramways will come under the control of the Corporation, who may reconstruct them for the purpose of electric traction. If that is so, an excellent opportunity occurs for that reconstruction to take place on the wider gauge, and thus ensure a through communication between the two cities and the populous intermediate villages and township.

THE *Standard's* Madrid correspondent telegraphs that, at a Cabinet Council held on Nov. 10, it was decided that the scheme of Home Rule promised to Cuba shall include complete self-government and land legislation within the limits required to maintain the sovereign rights of Spain, and subject to the obligation to provide an annual amount for the Imperial services. The full text of the Spanish reply to General Woodford's Note was read to the Cabinet yesterday morning. The tone of it was considered pacific, and it was regarded as affording a basis for a good understanding. Alarmist rumours as to the possibility of a rupture with Spain concerning the Cuba depressed the New York Money Market on Nov. 5.

THE personal estate of Sir Henry Lushington of Aspenden Hall, Buntingford, who died on September 26th last, aged ninety-four years, has been valued at £19,124 14s. 4d. The executors are Mr. Edmund Kell Blyth, of Gresham House, solicitor, and Mr. Charles Henry Brabazon Heaton-Ellis *of Wyddiall Hall, Buntingford, power being reserv*ed to grant probate also to the testator's daughter, *Miss Geraldine Lushington.* Sir Henry Lushington, who was formerly *in the Bengal Civil Service,* bequeathed certain family portraits and articles of *family plate to devolve as heirlooms with the set*tled Aspenden Estate, and he bequeathed to Miss Lushington his jewellery and personal ornaments, and to his son *Henry his furniture and household effects,* subject to the payment of £400 to Miss Lushing*ton. The testator bequeathed to his daughters,* Mrs. Louisa Fanny Thornton and Laura Lady Ramsay £1,000 each, and £8,000 in Consols and £5,300 *in Bonds of the Colony of Victoria in trust* to pay the income thereof during her life to his *daughter Geraldine, with power of* appointment to her of the trust fund, in favour of her issue, or if there should be no issue with absolute *power of appointment of £1,000, and the power* of appointing an income of £100 during his *life to her husband* should he survive her, and, subject to these provisions, the trust fund is to be held upon like trusts with the settled Aspen*den Estate. Sir Henry devised certain realty to* be held in trust to secure that the income of Miss *Lushington shall be made up to* £600 a year, and subject thereto he left all his real and copyhold estate upon like trusts with the settled Aspenden Estate. He bequeathed the residue *of his* personal estate to his daughter Geraldine.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court, on October 29th, before Mr. Justice Romer, an application was made, in the case of "Castle *versus* Hughes," to continue an interim order made by the Vacation Judge restraining Messrs. Hughes, Eli, and Hughes, of 76, Chancery-lane, from dealing with a sum of £147 standing to their credit at the Union Bank, Chancery-lane. The plaintiff, one of the masters at Rugby School, recently invented a system of indicating by printed notation musical notes according to their quality of tone. He came up to London to make some inquiries at the Government Patent Office which he believed to be in Chancery-lane. Asking a policeman at the Holborn End of that thoroughfare where he should find the Patent Office, he was shown a sign inscribed "Patent Office" a few doors down the street. Believing that he was at the Government office he consulted one of the defendant firm, was informed that the cost of taking out patents for England, foreign countries, and the colonies would be £350, and paid £200 on account. Discovering the next day that he had not been dealing with the Government Department, he took measures to stop his cheque, but found that it had been cashed by telegraph to the Union Bank, Chancery-lane. His counsel stated that defendants were not chartered patent agents and had been removed last year from the register of patent agents by the Board of Trade. He applied that the balance in the Union Bank might be ordered to be paid into Court. For the defendants it was contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to make such order, but his Lordship made the order as asked.

ONE of the strangest panics that have ever arisen was that which occurred at the Russian village of Khmehovo a month ago. The church had been newly built, and a vesper service was being held in it, which was largely attended. So large was the congregation that only a portion of it could squeeze into the building, while crowds remained outside. It seems that the ventilators had not been opened at first, and as the church began to get uncomfortably stuffy they were opened during the progress of the service. So heavy was the atmosphere that clouds of vapour like smoke were seen escaping from the ventilators into the frosty night air. At the same time all the candelabra were suddenly illuminated, producing a brilliant blaze of light. The crowd outside putting these two facts together jumped to the conclusion that the church was on fire, and gave the alarm at the tops of their voices. There was an immediate stampede inside the church, as the result of which 74 persons were trampled to death and 160 injured. There was no medical aid within a dozen miles, and the dead and dying lay in a weltering heap all night. It is difficult to see how fatalities of this kind are to be avoided if the superstitious Russian peasant cannot be trusted to see his church candles lit without imagining a conflagration.

ONE of the chief objects of the military manœuvres held at Velizy, near Versailles, in October was to teach soldiers how to save the wounded in warfare by night and to make a thorough trial of a new search light apparatus invented by one of the medical staff of the French army, a Dr. Mareschal. The light can be fixed on a stand or attached to a man, who can by its aid search the darkest recesses of a battle field inaccessible to the rays of a stationary lamp. The apparatus is light, and appears to consist of a high-pressure oil lamp, with a powerful reflector behind it, and a handle by which to hold it, the apparatus being fixed as a knapsack is to a soldier's back. It is claimed that by means of this search-light objects can be distinguished in the dark at a distance of 250 yards. The French military authorities have not made public the details of the new invention, but it appears to be worked somewhat similarly to the lucigen light one sees in the London streets when the workmen are repairing the wood or asphalte pavement by night. The French portable lamp is silent but the principle adopted appears to be almost the same. Our illustrations show how the light was used at the Velizy manœuvres. The ambulance authorities appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment.

SOME humanitarians, following the German lead, writes the *Volunteer Record,* are already beginning to shout aloud at the iniquity of the Dum-Dum bullet, because it causes a large wound, which stops a charging enemy. The *Globe* says that if some of these humanitarians had been with the British soldier, who had to use his bayonet to stop a charging Ghazi, after five of the unmodified Lee-Metford bullets had gone clean through him, they might shout less. Every soldier knows, too, that to make a bayonet thrust effective a twist should be given to the weapon after it has been inserted ; and from the point of view of humanity, is it not better even for the savage that he should be spared that very painful experience by dropping his tracks when the first bullet strikes him ? We admit, however, that this has the disadvantage, from the faddists's point of view, that it often prevents the enemy killing British soldiers.

REFERRING to the report that Mohamed Ali, brother of the Khedive, is betrothed to an American girl whom he met when last in Europe, the *Daily News'* Paris correspondent writes :—"This Prince is extremely delicate, and was under Charcot's treatment towards the close of that famous doctor's life. When I was at Cairo last winter I heard him spoken of as amiable, well-informed, and unambitious. If he marries and renounces his right to the Khedivial succession, his uncle, Prince Houssein, will take his place as presumptive heir. It seems strange that marriage with an American, any more than with a Georgian, should entail loss of rank. The woman does not count in Mohammedan States. Sultans were sometimes sons of Christian mothers brought by pirates into the slave market of Constantinople. There can be no such thing as a morganatic marriage, involving loss of princely status, in the East."

THE convention between Russia, Japan, and the United States "looking to" the suppression of pelagic sealing was signed at Washington, on Nov. 6, and now awaits ratification by the Senate. Sir W. Laurier and Sir L. Davies have arrived in Washington this week. The *Standard's* New York correspondent mentions a report that neither Lord Salisbury nor Sir Julian Pauncefote had been informed of this visit, and says that Americans are puzzled as well as pleased at the prospect. A Washington communication states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will ask that the United States should pay an indemnity large enough to enable Canada to buy out the sealers, and compel them to retire from business. The *Standard's* New York correspondent says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes to concede to the United States Canada's minimum schedule duties on machinery, cotton, and other articles, in return for 20 per cent. reduction in the United States Customs on fish, coal, lumber, and barley.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

A VERY valuable official paper has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West *Provinces and Oudh,* describing the operations of *the Scarcity Department during the last two years.* The area of the Provinces is 107,500 square miles, and *the population is now not far short of fifty millions.* At one period or other during 1896 and 1897 every *part of this great territory was more or less affected by crop failure, entailing scarcity of food or high* prices. Since the last scarcity of 1877-78 the *welfare of the United Provinces had up to 1892* met with no serious check. There had been, it is true, deterioration, within limited areas depression *and even local distress. But these troubles were* no more than the fluctuations of agricultural pros*perity that might be expected in any large tract of* country ; and the period of fifteen years that followed the famine of 1877-78 was a period of *progressive welfare throughout the United Provinces* generally.

In 1892 the country was at a stage of full normal prosperity. Prices were moderate and bad harvests in Europe gave an extraordinary stimulus to *the Indian export trade. From April 1891 to June* 1892 the rush of wheat to the sea-ports had been in *excess of anything formerly known* : and it is calculated that during 1892 the Provinces exported surplus grain to the value of nearly four crores of rupees. An alarm was raised that the money thus brought into the country was the price of a dangerous *exhaustion of the local food-supply* ; but this was disproved by a special inquiry which Government instituted into the state of the existing stocks, and the alarm was *further dissipated by the trade* reaction in the following year. One bad harvest followed another after this and the year 1896 was only the last and worst of a long series. The proximate cause of the famine of the present year was the premature cessation of the monsoon rains of 1896, a full month before the normal time.

At the end of September 1896 the Lieutenant-Governor laid before the Governor-General in Council a premonitory statement of the then existing condition of the Provinces, of the mischief already done by the drought, and the steps taken to counteract it ; of the extent of the calamity which might be anticipated if no rain should fall ; and of the measures which would be adopted to relieve the severe distress which would then inevitably ensue. In particular the various large projects of railway and canal construction which might possibly be undertaken as relief works were arrayed and the question of food-supply and prices were considered.

Throughout October and until the season for sowing the spring crops had ended, the supreme object of this Government's policy and endeavour was to encourage the people to make the utmost use of the canal systems for irrigating the standing crops and preparing the ground for further sowings : and by means of direct advances of Government funds to cultivators and suspensions of the revenue due from the landlords to stimulate the construction of *kachcha* or temporary wells for irrigation purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor states :—

> The effect of these measures can scarcely be over-estimated. Not only did the resources thus placed at the disposal of the people enable them to save crops which would otherwise have perished and cultivate land which would otherwise have lain fallow, but the example thus given roused many who, with the apathy of the fatalist, would have sat waiting events and staking their existence on the chance of rain which did not come. Stimulated by the Officers of Government, who went freely among them urging them to exertion, they shook themselves free of their traditions, and encouraged by the prospects of protection and support in their efforts at self-help, the agricultural community rose to the occasion. A census taken by districts gives the number of temporary wells constructed under this stimulus at the enormous number of 550,759. The number of masonry wells constructed is placed at 4,227, and many others were repaired and improved. Other facilities for irrigation, such as embankments and tanks, were largely extended. Altogether it is calculated that the additions made to the various sources of irrigation at the moment were sufficient to protect 1,381,494 acres and produce 465,000 tons of food. The policy of stimulating the construction of temporary wells was thus signally justified by the result.

The moral results of the policy of Government are thus described :—

> The people found themselves face to face with a famine, and by their traditions a famine meant starvation, death or wholesale migration. State relief on the scale that has now been given had not entered into their conceptions. A feeling of apprehension and unrest had arisen which had its dangerous aspect. There were ominous signs that a spirit of turbulence was growing among those classes who would not quietly submit to starve while there was food for others. In other famines such signs have found visible shape in gang robberies, incendiary-fires which give opportunities for plunder, food-snatching from shops, the multiplication of petty thefts ; and have been reflected in the panics which led grain-dealers to close their stores. Some of these crimes occurred in these Provinces in October 1896, but they were never aggravated ; and the authorities were prompt and powerful to repress them. But to Government, watching the signs of popular feeling, they were significant and disquieting. At this crisis the action of the Government which has been now described turned the minds of the people to peaceful pursuits, supplied them with means to secure a substantial part of the harvest which nature was denying, and by ensuring a crop to watch and tend and reap, bound them to their homes. Above all it created a feeling of confidence that Government was alive to their difficulties and prepared to protect and assist them with all its great resources. The forces which make for order were rallied and the bonds of society which showed signs of relaxation were drawn tight again. Thenceforth crime ran in the ordinary lines, as will be shown in the sequel. Offences were, it is true, far more numerous than in times of plenty ; but they were mostly pilfering, the work of individuals rarely moved by a common or concerted motive, and not the outcome of a spirit in which the body of the people shared or sympathized. The community as a whole displayed a spirit of patience and discipline so admirable and so general, that it was deemed unnecessary to strengthen, to any appreciable extent, the ordinary police force of the Provinces. On the great Public Works which found employment for more than a million and a quarter of people order was preserved by the people themselves.

The total suspensions of land revenue amounted to nearly one and-a-half crores of rupees. Since the termination of the famine it has been decided with the sanction of the Government of India to make an offer to the landlords to write off 60 lakhs, or about 42 per cent., of the arrears on condition that the remissions were passed on to their tenants. The balance of the arrears will be collected by instalments commencing from next spring and extending over two years. "Thus says the report" the land-owning and cultivating classes of these Provinces will be enabled to replenish their grain stores from the present abundant harvest and to face the future with cheerfulness.

RELIEF WORKS.

Relief works were divided into two classes: (1) large projects of general utility affording employment to usually not less than 5,000 labourers, the bulk of whom were obliged to leave their homes and reside on or in the neighbourhood of the works; and (2) lesser projects, serving some local purpose and affording occupation to a smaller number of workers in the neighbourhood of their homes. The former class were managed by the Public Works Department: the latter were controlled by the District Officer through his immediate subordinates or through the resident village proprietors. In both alike earthwork was the almost universal employment as being the only one suited for unskilled labour. The embankment of roads and the excavation of tanks were the chief projects selected. Gratuitous relief was provided at the works for those dependants who, from age or infirmity, were themselves unable to render any task. The great bulk of the dependants were young children who formed about 90 per cent. of the whole dependant class. Dependants were paid on the lower scale provided for non-workers. They have naturally been more numerous at some places and seasons than at others ; but from first to last the provincial average was one dependant for every five workers. To quote again from the report :

> Besides the relief works carried out by the officers of the Public Works Department a number of relief works were executed by private persons, either in a purely charitable spirit at their own expense or with the assistance of subventions by Government. Both alike usally took the shape of improvements in the estates of the persons concerned, the most common being the excavation of tanks. The former were entirely under private management. For the latter the cost of the project, according to official plans and estimates, was advanced by Government and an engagement taken from the person receiving it to repay within a certain time a fixed portion, generally one-half, of the entire outlay. The management of the work was left to the proprietor; but he was bound to pay labour at specified rates, and the work was kept under regular inspection to ensure that the funds were properly applied and the relief afforded to those who required it.
>
> Women of a respectable class accustomed to support themselves wholly or in part by needlework, embroidery, and kindred occupations, men of good birth, unused to any form of labour, decayed families whose scanty means were outrun by famine prices—*for such classes home work of a suitable character* was provided without the loss of self-respect involved in the acceptance of charity.

POORHOUSES.

Poorhouses were established at all district and sub*divisional headquarters in famine districts and in suitable centres in the districts which were less dis*tressed. They were open to all who were willing to *submit to the test of residence and the necessary discipline. Except in the few cases where a suitable* structure was already available, the buildings were of a temporary character, constructed on certain uni*form principles to secure the health, safety and com*fort of the inmates. Arrangements were made for cooking, sanitation and conservancy. Hospital ac*commodation and medical aid were provided,* and clothes or blankets were supplied to those who required them, either at State expense or at the cost of *the Indian Famine Fund. Though every care was* taken to avoid caste objections and to secure the well-being of the inmates, yet poorhouse life was *always repugnant to the people generally. The in*mates consisted so largely of persons broken down by disease or infirmity that the institutions might have *been more correctly described as infirmaries.* Whatever there was of repulsive or shocking in the aspects of the famine, was to be found in the poorhouses, *which, broadly speaking, were asylums for the re*ception of starving vagrants or homeless cripples.

Besides the regular relief afforded in poorhouses *and by the organized village system, provision* was made to meet the case of destitute wanderers at a distance from the relief centres. To this end money was entrusted to police officers, village officials, and head-men, wherewith they might succour any starving wanderer found needing relief, give him a meal, *and arrange to pass him on to the nearest poorhouse* or relief camp. The sum spent in this way was small ; but many stragglers were helped who might *otherwise have perished by the way. Besides the* regular relief there was thus a network of casual relief covering the whole country.

RELIEF FOR CATTLE.

The preliminary preparations against the famine, devised in November 1896, included a careful estimate of the capabilities of the various State forests with the areas available for grazing and the number of cattle which each could support in a time of pressure. Though yielding a considerable amount of edible products, these reserves are chiefly useful in the way of affording fodder and pasturage for cattle in years of drought ; and on this occasion there was not the excessive strain thrown on their supplies which might be expected in a great famine. When the abrupt termination of the rains in August 1896 destroyed the grain crops, it found the fodder crops well advanced. In fact a great deal of the crops sown for grain were eventually cut for fodder or grazed down. The winter rains revived and stimulated the wild herbage, and the many trees whose leaves furnish useful food for cattle did not generally suffer from drought. Thus, though the supply of dry and green fodder was defective and its price high, yet there was nowhere any complete failure, and in those distressed tracts where cattle were sold in large numbers they were usually sold in order to purchase food, and not because it had become impossible to support them. Though the urgency then was happily less pressing than it might conceivably have been, resources of the State forests were fully utilized.

All restrictions on the extraction by the people of the spontaneous edible products of the forests were withdrawn when those products were ripe for consumption. The entire forests were thrown open for the free collection of such products and were largely frequented for the purpose by the people of the surrounding tracts. They remained open till the 1st November 1897, when the autumn harvest had been secured.

THE STAGES OF RELIEF.

The progress of relief operations controlled by the Department of Public Works is divided into four periods in the report :—

I.—From the 1st October to the 30th November 1896, which was largely a time of preparation, though by the end of November nine districts had been declared to be distressed and regular relief or test works under Public Works control were in progress in 11 districts.

II.—From the 1st December, 1896, to the end of February, 1897, when works were expanding in all districts, the culminating point being the last week in February.

III.—From the 1st March to 15th April, during which famine works were in active progress, though the numbers on relief works were, compared to the second period, much diminished, owing to the harvest operations in progress and to the general introduction of the modified Intermediate system in districts where distress was not most acute. IV.—From the 15th April to the 30th June, when relief operations again expanded, owing to the completion of the harvesting, and to the continued pressure of prices which, owing to causes already noticed, had not fallen to any marked extent. V.—From the 1st July till the 15th September, when operations became gradually contracted and when only selected works, such as *kankar* collection and stone quarrying, could, owing to the rains, be carried on. All famine relief works under the Public Works Department were closed on the 15th September.

THE WORKS CONSTRUCTED.

The works, which may all be classed as "Major," comprise 2,274 miles of road constructed or remodelled—a mileage which is more than three times the distance of Calcutta from Bombay. In addition 1,463 reservoirs (some very large) and tanks were constructed or excavated, and these also may be regarded as major works, the tanks having been constructed in groups. Moreover many useful miscellaneous works were completed which are enumerated in the Superintending Engineers' Reports printed in the appendices to this narrative. The roads contructed or raised were, as a rule, either feeder roads to railways or roads which it had been some years previously determined to construct or improve as part of a general scheme for developing the inter-district communication of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. They should be all regarded as of a permanent nature and of distinct public utility. The reservoirs constructed, and the tanks deepened or otherwise improved will in all cases be of use, and in some cases of great value, to the community. They must also be regarded as permanent improvements of their kind, in some cases of general and in all others of local utility. In Bundelkhand and Allahabad, where this class of work has been most extensively carried out, tanks are specially valuable, being there extensively used for purposes of irrigation. In all cases the reservoirs and tanks are an important addition to the district resources, not only as being useful for irrigation and watering cattle, but also as tending to keep up the water-level, in the village wells, which are usually not far from the tank. In both Allahabad and the Bundelkhand districts there is in the hot weather a greater or less deficiency in the water-supply, so that works tending to its improvement were very desirable.

The minor relief works conducted by district officers and private agencies included 324 tanks, 24 embankments and other minor irrigation works. They afforded employment to 2,835,281 persons stated in units for one day, at a daily cost of one anna six pies per head, and represent 57,864,639 cubic feet earth-work at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,75,492 : being a rate of Rs. 4-12-2 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The total cost of the operations, direct and indirect, was nearly three crores of rupees, and the average number of persons employed was 1,688,000 per diem for the six months during which the visitation was at its worst. The cost of each person supported was 13 pies per diem. In concluding his report, the Lieutenant-Governor says :—

> "In these few figures is concentrated the history of a series of great calamities mitigated by efforts which taxed all the resources of the Government, and all the energy, skill, and devotion of its officers. They represent much suffering borne with submissive patience and quiet endurance by the people, and great difficulties overcome, under Providence, by the unwearying toil, the humanity, and the patient resolution of a great body of workers." "The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the relief operations now closed have inspired a feeling of gratitude and confidence ; and his hope is that this feeling will grow and endure when the vicissitudes of the struggle are over and the return of prosperity allows the people to fully realise the nature and extent of the efforts made in their behalf during the time of the trial. Of all the measures by which relief was conveyed to those who needed it, the one which most profoundly impressed the people was the system of gratuitous out door relief. Out-door relief at the homes of the people did not merely preserve life and mitigate those material hardships which are inseparable from other forms of relief. It also respected those customs, feelings, and prejudices—half esteemable, half pitiful—which are often dearer than life itself to those whom Government undertook to protect. The people were struck both by the benevolence of the motives which inspired this kind of relief, the generosity with which it sought no return, and the immense and elaborate organisation created to administer it. They found in it a type and a proof both of the power and resources of the Government, and of its humane care for even the feeblest of its subjects. "The very magnitude of the relief operations would make them impressive.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 1.

10 p.m. .... 77·9

THURSDAY.—DEC. 2.

6 a.m. .... 71·4

10 a.m. .... 76·3

2 p.m. .... 82·8

4 p.m. .... 81·5

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH AT ALIGARH.

MUHAMMADANS AND FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE following is the text of his Excellency the *Viceroy's reply to the address received at Aligarh on his visit to the College on the 26th instant :—Sir Syed* Ahmed and gentlemen ; In thanking you for the address which you have presented me with, I am *afraid the first thing I must do is to make one more* claim upon your kindness. The fact is that during the last week, I have suffered from a very severe *cold, which has affected my vocal organs, and I have* great doubts whether I can make you hear to-day ; at any rate I think I must curtail to some extent *the reply, which I would desire to make to the ad*dress which you have presented to me. But I can assure you that it is with great pleasure that I find *myself to-day in the College at Aligarh. As you are* aware till very lately I had no expectation of coming here ; indeed it has been my expectation and *hope that at this moment I should have been in the* fair province of Burma, in the Far East, in that youngest of the sister provinces of the Empire, but *one full of interest and of promise for the future.* I am, I frankly confess, disappointed that I have not gone and I am deeply disappointed from the *sense that I have disappointed others,* because I know well now by experience the kindly preparations which are everywhere made when a representative of the Queen-Empress is expected (applause). I can only hope that my friends in Burma, if I may so call them, will accept the assurance that nothing except what *I believe to be the imperative call* of duty would have induced me to forget my visit on this occasion ; but when I turned to consider what I could do with the few remaining days that fell to me before I am due at Calcutta, a visit to Aligarh was one of the first things that suggested itself (applause). It is not for the first time I have had that presented to my mind ; on other occasions the opportunity was wanting and while I have great *pleasure in being here to-day, I have also to thank* you very much for accepting me at so short a notice. Gentlemen, I think it is well understood that this *College owns its foundation to the independent efforts* of the Muhammadan community under the leadership of our respected friend, Sir Syed Ahmed (applause). In the address which you have read you have very rightly enumerated the names of many benefactors, not only of your own community, amongst whom you give a due prominence to the munificence of H. H. the Nizam (applause), but also of other benefactors of other creeds whom you also rightly do not forget (applause). I do not think that I need on this occasion enter into financial matters except to make one remark. Everybody of course admits the advantage of a large income (hear, hear) : yes, but there is another thing, which from my own experience of educational endowments I venture to think is almost as important as a large income, and that is a sure income (hear, hear). A College depends for its success very much upon the place which it has secured in the estimation of the public, but a College cannot gain a reputation and a College cannot keep a reputation, except by good work continuously carried on for many years, and I believe that is next door to impossible to maintain steady good educational work, if the income is subject to constant and severe fluctuation (applause). That is the reason why I say that not only an adequate but an invested endowments fund is so necessary for a College of this kind. I do not know exactly how you stand in this respect, but I have ventured to make these few remarks as a bit of practical advice drawn from my own experience, which may perhaps be of use to those who are willing to benfit the College now or hereafter.

Gentlemen, the address has stated the object with which this College was founded, and I think I should not be going far wrong if I said it was due to the determination of Sir Syed Ahmed in particular and of others who collaborated with him to remove to some extent at any rate from your community the disadvantage, I was almost going to say, the reproach that in the qualifications which are so necessary for success in life in the present day you were lamentably behind hand. Now if I am right in this definition of the object. I can only say that it appeals to my entire sympathy, (applause). I have often had appeals made to me not only from Muhammadans but from other sections and creeds to assist them in obtaining employment, especially in the Government service. Now I say without hesitation that Government welcomes into its services men of every creed and would fain see in its service all those creeds represented in a fair proportion to their influence and their numbers, but you will easily understand that there is nothing which makes the realisation of that desire of Government more difficult than if men do not take the trouble to qualify themselves to be efficient servants of the State (hear, hear); therefore I welcome with all my heart this effort of the Muhammadans to put themselves in line with the rest of their fellow-subjects.

For the reason I gave you at the beginning I do not think I am capable to-day of going into any detailed examination of the work, which this College has done during the last twenty years, and is doing at the present moment, but I read the reports made from time to time by your highly respected Principal, Mr. Beck (applause), and I think it is fairly established that on the educational side everything is being done in this College and school (applause). But their is one point which I should not like to pass by without remark. It is to be found, I think, as well in the object of the founders of the College as in the results which have been attained, and as to the latter point I rely not merely on the College reports but on wide independent and outside testimony, to which I know great weight can be attached ; and that is, that it was a distinct object of the founders of the College that they should send out their students, not only equipped with knowledge to enable them to pursue an honorable course in whatever profession in life they were called to pursue, but also that they should send them out as good, manly and loyal citizens of the State. (Applause). Now, gentlemen, in the course of my perambulations before I entered this hall, I saw some of the apparatus by which that work is carried on ; I mean the cricket fields (applause), and since I have entered this hall I have the pleasure of distributing to the students prizes which show great attainments in the cricket field and on the running path (applause). I do not think I can be accused of any sinister object, if I applaud this apparatus, because it is what we in England covet for all our sons (applause). I venture just to say that I think Sir Syad Ahmed and his colleagues have done well in this matter as well as from the educational point of view in enlisting the services of an Englishman in the work of this College (applause). I believe that in doing so they have done the best thing they could to realise their object, and also have given a practical demontration of the possibility and the advantages of friendly co-operation between the East and the West (applause).

Now, gentlemen, there is no moment at which a demonstration of this kind can come so gratefully to my mind as the present. During the last few months, and at the present moment the Government of India has most unwillingly been forced into open conflict with tribes who belong to your community, and there have not been wanting those who have alleged that there was a real and growing antagonism between British rule in India and its Muhammadan subjects. Gentlemen, these matters, the causes of frontier wars and the causes such as exist of internal disquite, are far too large for me to enter upon with any view to discussion on such an occasion as this, but I would only just like to say this that I for my part have never believed that the Muhammadan of India would fail to recognise the benefits which he derives from the Government under which he lives, or the obligation of loyalty to the sovereign, in whose name that adminstration is carried on, and whose care for her Muhammadan subjects is known throughout the world (loud and continued applause). Gentlemen, in the course of these unfortunate disturbances, we have again seen what we often have seen before, the loyalty and gallantry of the Muhammadan subjects and soldiers of the Queen (loud and continued applause), and I am glad here in this spot on a more peaceful occasion to recognise, and to know that there is growing up in this College, under peaceful circumstances, the same spirit of loyalty and devotion which has been shown in the field (applause.) I am glad, I say, looking round upon the students of this College for, after all the future is for the young. Let every one who goes out of this College remember that whatever your calling in life may be, you carry in your hands the honour of your College (applause). Remember that the ideal of an honest, manly and loyal citizen is open to every one without distinction of merit or degree, and remember that in straining after that ideal you will do the best you can to realise the anticipations of those who founded this College and to re-pay the debt which you owe it for the benefit which it has conferred upon you (applause). Sir Syad Ahmed and gentlemen, you have been good enough in the conclusion of your address to say that you desire to found a scholarship in this College, which shall bear my name. I can only say that I esteem it a very great honour that you do me in connecting my name with this honourable and useful institution (applause). There is one stipulation, which I should like to make, and that is that if, as I suppose, it is possible the first examination for this scholarship takes place during next year, the last year of my term of office, I may be premitted to present the medal to the first holder of the Elgin scholarship (applause.) I have one word more to say, which is a word that is generally expected on occasions of this kind ; it is always found that the youthful members of the audience find it so great a tax to attend ceremonies of this nature that they require a little additional relaxation, bearing that in mind, I have consulted my friend the Principal, and he has authorised me to say that on Monday as well as on Saturday, there will be a holiday in the College. (Loud and continued applause).

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE lady invalide-visitor can now be hired at so much an hour. She professes to remove the doleful dumps and blues at shortest notice.

Among the novel fashions which the seasons have brought forth, one is the wearing of a gold powder puff on a chatelaine—an idea sufficinaly Frenchy to have emanated from Paris.

Ouida is not a woman suffragist. In the "Lady's Realm," she writes :—"It is incomprehensible to me how a lady of the intellectual powers and social charms of Lady D—— can associate herself with the clamour for female suffrage."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York is now a leading patron of fashion, and from her the London tradespeople, according to a lady journalist, hope a great deal, especially as the Princess of Wales has been abroad so long, and has of late favoured many of the Paris houses. The Duchess of York thoroughly understands what suits her, and follows the fashions closely.

The Empress Eugenie, who years ago was the chief lady of Europe and the leader of fashion, now lives at Farnborough in complete retirement, receiving only those old friends who have retained a right to her friendship. The Empress attends mass most mornings, combining her devotions with a visit to her son's grave. Every afternoon, wet or fine, the Empress, who is now much crippled with rheumatism, takes a long drive. Since the death of the Prince Imperial, she has not given any formal entertainments.

As the husband goes "forth to his labour," too commonly the last words are, "Remember to get this or attend to that," and, already full of anxious thought of his day's work, his parting ideas of wife and home are sorely of added care. When he returns, too often the mutual part of their conversation turns only to the vexations of trivial details of the family routine, and there ends. He has left a business partner behind him; he finds another awaiting him. Naturally his mind will seek diversion elsewhere, or look for rest in the silent companionship of his cigar in a solitary corner.

A statistician has discovered that the number of dark-haired girls who marry greatly exceed the fair ones, owing to man's choice and not to the redundancy of brunettes, by showing that a majority of women who live and die unmarried have fair hair and blue eyes. This is a little surprising, for blondes are so much more confiding and inclined to sentiment than brunettes that one would imagine they were more attractive to men. Perhaps the ordinary man fails to reach the ideal standard of maiden fancy, and this may be why so many golden-haired dreamers prefer to remain single, thus leaving the more practical dark-haired maidens to make wives.

Many ladies who make a tour to Egypt this winter will promptly succumb to a temptation which a native money-maker has devised for traveller's. The tempter is a native photographer, who offers to take the traveller's photograph in the guise of a sphinx. The feminine tourist, who thinks that the results will look 'travelled,' promptly agrees. Consequently there is a bogus sphinx in every photographer's shop in Cairo.

We have heard girls declare they would be perfectly unhappy if their lovers were not to see them twice or thrice weekly, and a girl of this kind often proves unnecessary exacting, her fiance neglecting important matters for fear of displeasing, though his conscience accuses him of shirking duty. One love-smitten youth lost a valuable appointment because his sweetheart was unwilling that he should go abroad for a year. Of course it is very pleasant to enjoy one another's company, but how much nicer to know that the opportunity is not bought at the expense of some forfeited duty. It is also nice for a lover to know that his lady-love is forgiving and pleasant when he has been unable, owing to unforeseen circumstances, to keep an appointment, for it reveals forethought, and speaks well for their future happiness. A disposition proof against trivial occurrences is a valuable possession, for, after all, it is trifles that irritate and annoy the most.

The first instalment of London fog arrived early this year, and has influenced the character of dress already to a considerable extent. Bright colours suffer sadly in a "London particular," and, apart from this consideration, the natural inclination is to dress sadly in sad weather. Other influences in the same direction are, unfortunately, not wanting just now, and it is not surprising that a mournful monotone of tint prevails. Black velvet is enjoying a good season, not only as the material for very smart and imposing costumes and evening dresses, but also for trimmings, vests, and boleros, which may be regarded as supplementary to the gown proper. Louis velveteen is a very much appreciated substitute for silk velvet, and is seen in dresses and capes and smart evening bodices trimmed with lace and fur and jet. Circular mantles lined and trimmed with fur are often made of velveteen, as well as blouses and zouaves.

Black and grey checks are in very great favour just now, not only in London, but in Paris as well, and some of the best costumes turned out in both cities are in this combination, the checks being exactly the size of dice. Anything smaller is regarded as insignificant, but sometimes portentously large checks are made up for very tall wearers. Paris couturiers are autocratic in such matters, and refuse to indulge the short of stature with large patterns. London stands more in awe of her customers, and yields the point, with effects disastrous on either side. A comfortable looking cape is partly cloth and partly velvet, the former being laid over the latter in deep, scalloped, leaf-shaped pieces, partly outlined with jet embroidery. The edges of the velvet are scalloped out in the same way, and are edged with fur. A pointed piece of the embroidery trims the cape back and front. The bodice is slightly full, after the moujik pattern, the folds being held in by a jet-embroidered belt. In dark mouve velvet and cloth of a lighter tone, this cape looks very well.

The most fashionable colours this season are deep, steel-like blues, laurel green, nutshel brown, forest green with much brown in it, chestnut, cinnamon, Burgundy and claret, wood ashes (half, brown, half grey), all shades of violet and plum colour, from the bluest to the reddest, petunias, mauves, helictropes, and every possible tone of tan, beaver, and mouse-colour. This enumeration applies to dress materials. In millinery the most brilliant tints appear, a fashion to be encouraged, for a little brightness is needed in our dun-coloured atmosphere. The fancy for grey in dresses, coats, capes, and mantles does not decrease with darker weather. The tones of grey range from silver downwards, through shades that seldom verge on dull slate, that most hopeless and cheerless of tints. Long mantles, shaped to the figure at the back, but half loose in front, are made of grey velvet or velvet brocade, thickly sewn with overlapping silver sequins, a trimming that gives the garments a very rich appearance. Black velvet brooches are sewn in a similar fashion with jet or steel, or a mixture of both. This work does not require very great skill on the part of the manipulator and is one of the ways in which costly dress puts money into the pockets of those who need it. In the same way, girls who have leisure can embellish their capes or their mothers mantles at a very slight cost compared with that at which the sequined fabric is sold ready for use.

The sleeves of the bodices of a season or two since are sufficiently voluminous to furnish forth both bodice and sleeves of a fresh one, into which the old materials are being worked up. The economist finds good value in this. Suppose the sleeves to be made of white or coloured satin. Here, then, is the stuff wherewith to build a new one, and if the satin has been covered with jewelled or jetted net, as is more than likely, there is a toque as well to be garnered out of the refuse. It is the triumph of the ingenious to accomplish these economies, and the adage anent a penny saved being a penny gained is never more true than when applied to dress.

It may be interesting to widows to know that the latest photographs of Princess Henry of Battenberg represent her wearing a widow's cap which has an Alsatian bow with double loops caught back each side behind the ear. From under this bow comes a point arranged in flat folds and ending just above the curled forehead fringe. The long ends spring at the back from under the centre of the Alsatian bow. It is an extremely becoming cap, and Princess Henry looks remarkably handsome in it, her brown hair being prettily dressed in Pompadour fashion.

Button manufacturers should feel happy, so great is the demand for these as trimmings. Buttons of all sizes are adapted in this way to gowns of winter cloth and serge, and evening bodices, theatre jackets, and smart afternoon dresses have buttons of strass, steel, crystal, and other glittering materials disposed so that they look like fastenings.

A nice ball dress is made of English moire satin woven at Spitalfields, and embroidered in a floral design up each side of the front in silver and strass, or steel and crystal. The bodice is outlined round the shoulders with black feather trimming, from which falls a deep lace frill reaching to the swathed black satin sash. Knots of black and white ribbons trim the left side. There is no sleeve on the right arm, the lace passing under it, but over the left one in a new and original fashion, which proves that the very height of the reaction against immense sleeves has already been reached. This bodice affords to the ingenious the idea of an excellent way to reorganize a half-worn gown. The lace, it will be noticed, completely hides the bodice proper, so that in a case of reconstruction there would only be the lace and sash to supply, the original material affording sufficient for a full lining under the former. The feather could be replaced by ruchings of tulle or chiffon in black or colour, either bought readymade or ruched up by clever fingers at home. It is probable, however, that most home dressmakers would prefer to carry the lace up over the arms at both sides, instead of on one only.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—Lieut H F Jacob to act as second Asst Political Resident, Aden, Lieut J L Harrington to act as third Asst Political Resident, Aden, Capt J W B Merewether to act as fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden, Lieut W Beale to act as fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden and Lieut N S Coghill to act as sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of previous orders, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending furthers orders :—Mr E H Ingle, on relief by Mr H R Hume, to be Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist, relieving Mr A F Grey, who should revert to his appointment of Inspector of Police, and Mr D G Ommanney to continue as Asst Supt of Police in the Thana Dist.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr F A M H Vincent to be Asst Supt of Police in the Dharwar Dist pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—Mr H F Aston, Bar-at-Law, I C S, on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, and Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, on relief, to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Capt F W Wodehouse, acting first Political Resident, Aden, and Magte of the first class, is appointed under Sec 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be the Dist Magte of the district of Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class, Broach, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions in the Broach Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Mr H Batty, I C S, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for one year of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 8902, dated the 21st Dec 1896.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr R D Sethna on leave or pending further orders :—Mr E Wilkin to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Mr K F Mody to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer and Mr J L Britto to act as Asst Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt of the High Court Press.

Azam Bhargao Govind Shahane, acting Head Karkun, taluka Karad in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magiste of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Khan Bahadur Shalom Bapuji, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Khandesh, with additional powers specified.

Mr G Monteath, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr Monteath is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bomber other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, acting Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Karachi, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr V Sequeira to be Personal Asst to the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium and Abkari vice Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Shivram Tipnis, deceased, and to be sixth grade Depy Collr.

The services of Mr E Maconochie, I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Gov of India in the Home Dep.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sea Customs Act 1878, H E the Governor in Council is pleased,—*a*, under Sec 6 thereof, to appoint for the Port of Bombay Mr A L M Wood, I C S, Secnd Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to exercise all the powers conferred, and to perform all the duties imposed, on a Customs Collector, and *b* under the proviso to Sec 182 thereof, to limit the powers of the said officer under that section to those indicated in clause *b* of the same.

Mr W H J Wilkinson, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 29th Nov 1897, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Rao Bahadur R R Bhardi, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C D, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave of absence for thirty days allowed to him in Notification No R-7286, dated 5th Nov 1897, by the Commissioner, C D.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 13 of the Karachi Port Trust Act, VI of 1886, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jehanghir Dosabhoy Framji, Bar-at-Law, to act as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Mr R N Coghlan.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P S Grove, B A, having completed ten years service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 7th Nov 1897.

The Rev C Mayhew, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 22nd Jan 1898.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr Bal Gangadhar Tilak as a Fellow of the Bombay University.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Satara.

The undermentioned Doctors have been posted for Plague duty as specified against their names ;—Dr E Hill, Plague duty, Surat, from 25th Oct 1897, afternoon, Dr E Maynard, Plague duty, Nasik, from 26th Oct 1897, afternoon, Dr L W Richards, under orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay from 26th Oct 1897, forenoon, Dr C H B Adams, under the Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona, from 28th Oct 1897, forenoon, Dr F Anderson, under the Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona, from 28th Oct 1897, forenoon, Dr Miss M Hunter, under the Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona, from 9th Nov 1897, forenoon, Dr E L Marsh, under the Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona, from 14th Nov, 1897, forenoon, and Dr W H Beach, Plague duty, Karad, from 14th Nov 1897, forenoon.

Temporary Asst Surg G D Sing has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Plague Flying Column No 7 with effect from the 30th Oct.

Asst Surg D H Motivala has been placed for duty under the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 7th Oct 1897, forenoon.

Asst Surg Bhaidas Bhagubhai Mehta was employed on Plague duty at Surat with effect from the 1st Nov, 1897, forenoon.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names :—Lieut K Henderson, I S C, and Capt W W Battiscombe, I S C, Sholapur ; Lieut H C Steen, I S C, and Lieut B R Daunt, I S C, Karad ; and Lieut A W D Harrington, I S C, Poona.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names :—Captain J C Keown, I S C, Satara and Lieut B G B Kidd, I S C, Sholapur.

Surg-Lieut A Gwyther, M B, I M S, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No 8 at Nasik with effect from the 23rd Oct 1897, afternoon.

Temporary Asst Surgn G C Kusumbekar, L M & S, has has been appointed Chief Medical Officer, Railway Inspection duty at Manmad with effect from the 7th Nov 1897, afternoon.

Retired Asst Surgn M F Fernandez has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Kavasji Jehangir Readymoney Dispensary at Bandra with effect from the forenoon of 16th Oct 1897.

Surgn-Capt C K Morgan, M B, A M S, was employed under the Bombay Plague Committee with effect from the 27th April 1897.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Charles J Asbury, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)

Motions.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

953-89-86—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chothia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Manshuklal, D and J.

955—Pestonjee, R and K—Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Judgment.

15-97—R S Brown and Co—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

Admiralty Suit.

1-97—R S Brown and Co—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and another vs the S S Garuddher Tackle and Co—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

22-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

292-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

320-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.

321-97—Jehangir and Servai—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Muja Panwelikar and others—Sorabjee and J.

327-97—In person—Veero Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

31-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

139-93—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Multani Govindram Girdharidas—Ardeshir H and D.

396-96—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.

304-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

IT seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal still shiver with cold ; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me then ; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you.

The first runs thus : "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected *she did not care whether she lived or not.* She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'my daughter, I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove beneficial to her as it had to him.

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hulme, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round, she was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) (Mrs.) Margaret Watson, 11, Ruby Street, Bury, October 8th, 1895.

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fail in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak, and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the colour left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down.

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be *off my work for seventeen weeks.* In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. When I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me, I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every way. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1, Greaves Street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10th, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia, and nothing else. But that was quite enough ; and besides it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By setting the stomach right Mother Seigle's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire ; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we *digest* them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work this transformation that makes mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

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It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

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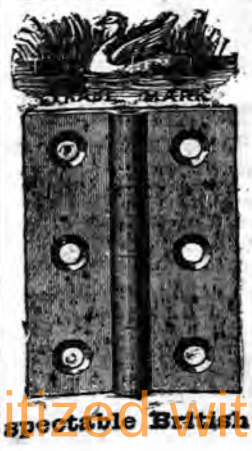

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. A. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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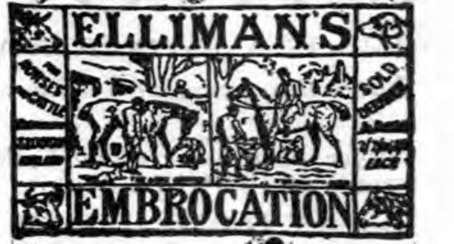

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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
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NEWEST PERFUME
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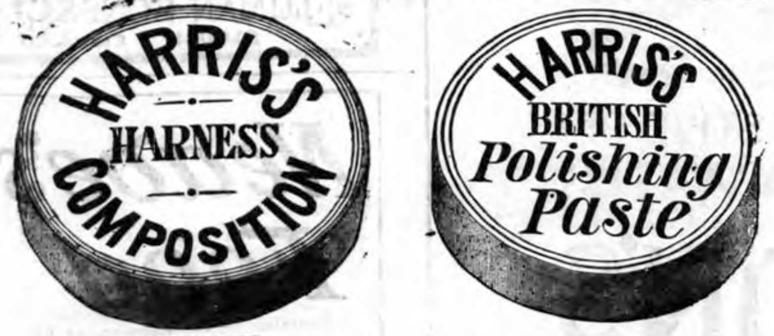
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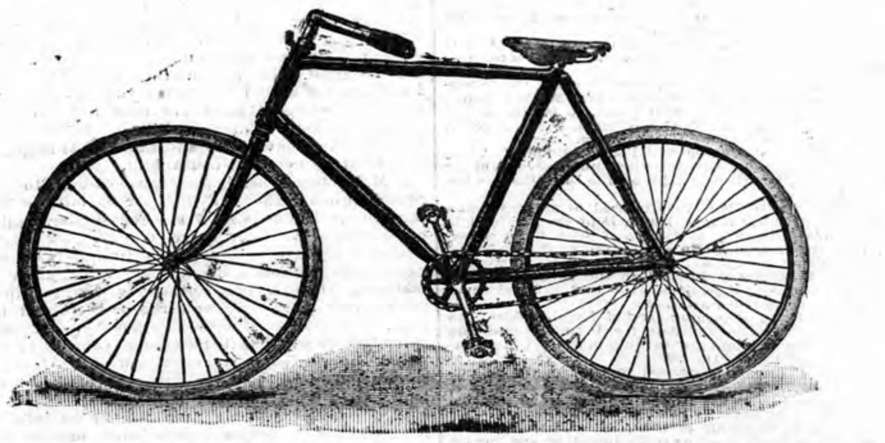

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